[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,492—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
27th May	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
3rd June	ARCADIA	8803	HIMALAYA	6898
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
17th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
1st July	ARCADIA	6613	BRITANNIA	6825
8th "	CALEDONIA	7553	.....	.....
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	6505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603	.....	.....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these Sanitary Regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 16th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,665	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6 630	Rienne	13th July 1905
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May 1905.
NERA	5,917		24th June "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months,
1st Class Rs. 715, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months Privilege leave.

THE "S. S. PROME," Sailing from Bombay direct to MARSEILLES. Fare Rs. 450. Good accommodation and comfortable.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.
Bombay 19th May 1905

MAY 1st 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	11thApr	24thApr	10th May.	22nd May
B	Stanley Hall	4104	*Nuttal	26th "	3rdMay	17th "	24th "
B	City of Agra	4 08	*Brown	5thMay	20th "	2ndJun.	6thJun
A	City of Vienna	4073	Morrison	28th "	7thJun.	20th "	25th "

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "Linga," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "Kapurthala," 1,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd May at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "Kerbela," 2,000 tons, on or about 22nd May, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "Lhasa," 2,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th May, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR MARMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "Putiala," 2,900 tons, on 30th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Landaura," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th May.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th May, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application
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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	2nd June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	1st July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th " "
† NIPPON	L. Scioh	6,316	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	30th May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	... ...	15th July 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 595. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Cogliolo	17th June 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belgito	17th July 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 13.

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A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
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CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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"TAJ" HOTEL
ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,
there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.
The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.
CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.
FROM 7 A.M. TO 5 P.M. for GENTLEMEN,
SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo) ..... Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto ..... " 30-0
TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN
FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.
THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.
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The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.
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Telegrams "Palace," BOMBAY.

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28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
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WEDDING PRESENTS,
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Inspect the enormous Stock of unsurpassed artistic novelties in
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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR NOVELTIES
OF
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 "

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !
J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), LIQUEURS Assorted. ABSINTHE and Italian CHAMPAGNES, CHIANTI BARBERA, MARSALA and CAPRI WINES.
WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.
DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
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FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.
VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing Orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, MAY 22ND.

THE EARL AND THE GIRL.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Agent Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE S.S. "WARTBURG," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 22nd May, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA have REMOVED to their NEW OFFICES in "CANADA BUILDING", Hornby Road, between Navsari and King's Buildings.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, GERMAN COURSE.

ALL whose professional duties make a knowledge of German necessary or desirable, are informed that a GERMAN COURSE will commence at ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL, next July, provided a sufficient number of applications are received in time. The course will last two years. For particulars apply to

THE PRINCIPAL.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

Fee, Rs. 25 for selecting, examining as to soundness and boxing of an animal for Up-country, and Rs. 20 for Local Purchasers.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ADJOURNED ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Company, for the purpose of taking the POLLS, demanded at the Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the 18th of May, will be held at the Office of the Company No. 6, Horaby Row, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of May, at 3 P.M.

By Order of the Chairman of the Meeting of the 18th May.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary,
THE MANOCKJEE PETIT Mfg. CO., LD.

NOTICE is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on and from 24th inst., to the 3rd of June, both days inclusive.

FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE.

Bombay, 20 May, 1905.

Re DEBENTURES OF THE SORAB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the payment of Rs. 400 per Debenture being the balance of principal per Debenture of the above Company will be made by the Trustees for the Debenture-holders at the registered Office of the Company at No. 214, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 2-30 P. M. on and after WEDNESDAY next the 24th instant (except Saturdays) in terms of the trust Deed dated the 5th day of July, 1897, on surrender of the Debentures and receipts duly signed by the holders for the payment. Forms of receipts can be had at the Office of the Company from and after MONDAY next the 22nd instant on production of the Debentures.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1905.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER,
Solicitors for the Trustees for the Debenture-holders.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, 1905, for the supply of 1,400 tons of TEAK LOG TIMBER, Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam, for immediate delivery.

2. TENDERS IS to quote a rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Engineer's Workshop, Ayoulla, and to state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

3. TENDERS must be accompanied by the specifications of shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. B. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 12th May, 1905.

COTTON PRESSING MACHINERY.

NOTICE.

AS some MISUNDERSTANDING appears to have arisen with regard to our representation in India, we hereby give Notice that Messrs. DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co., of Bombay, are our SOLE AGENTS in the Bombay Presidency, Panjab, Sindh and Rajputana, and such parts of the United Provinces and Central Provinces and Madras Presidency as lie East of Longitude 80°, and South of Latitude 14°, for the Sale of our Hydraulic Cotton Presses, Pumping Engines, Pumps &c.a. Also Steam Hammers, Steam Presses, and Pile Drivers.

And we further notify that no other person or persons are officially authorised to offer our machinery for sale in the districts above named.

For NASMYTH, WILSON & CO., LD,
EDWARD H. GREG, JUN.
Managing Director,
Bridgewater Foundry Patricroft,
Near Manchester.

27th April 1905.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the Indian Sarsaparilla, Ununtamul is the most reliable and most effective Blood Purifier ever introduced for Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples and all skin disorders.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

From H. L., Rangoon—Gentlemen,—Since your "Essence of Hemidesmus" had done me such a world of good, I had much pleasure in recommending the same to my brother, who has desired me to write and order for him two bottles per V. P. P.

You can safely rely on me furthering the curative powers of your patent.

From Mr. T. M. MONGHYR.—"Kindly send by rail four bottles more of your Essence of Anuntmool like last sent. The first bottle given to the party for whom I got it, suffering for nearly two years, has worked like a miracle."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.—Mrs. M. Blyth, Colaba, says:—Singer's Family Machines had been in constant use for 10 years, for both heavy and light work, and only cost me few annas for trifling repairs.

ROOMS with board in one of the best BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Sea up to garden wall. Apply Box 3359 M., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED Intelligent PUPILS for recognised Accountancy and Commercial Examinations of London. Passing guaranteed. Terms moderate. Apply S. B. BILLIMORIA, Public Accountant, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 23-25-26-27 and 29, Lampura Cross Lane and No. 1 Erskine Road and 2-1 Old Nagpada.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass crockery and plateware, mahogany dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, drawing-room sofas and chairs, large cabinet and table ornaments, hanging and table lamps by Hinks and Dimars, rich carpets, one nearly new oganized cottage piano by Ross & Co., fancy jardiniers, rich pictures, one lot books, brass and iron double bedsteads, almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, copper, utensils, one well-bred grey Arab 14-1 hands, good trapper, and in sound condition, and one rubber-tyred cabriolet complete with C. springs, a good monsoon trap, &c., &c., The property of C. W. Dimmock Esq proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RUBBER-TYRED BROUGHAM & HORSE.

Under instructions from N.O. Macleod Esq the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Lachminarayen Shivchand and others who trade under the name of Lachminarayen Bhuram adjudged insolvents Messrs Crawford and Co will sell by public auction at their Rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m.

1 Rubbertyred open side Brougham, 1 Horse and harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron single bedstead, gilt pier glasses easy chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, cupboards, large size almira with mirror door, cheval glass office table, Lancaster enlarging lantern, lease by Negretti and Zambra.

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co.
1 lot of Bombay pottery vases, flower-holder, etc.
1 fitted dressing case, guitar, violin lady's bicycle.
On account of the concerned.—
161 Neglige Zephyr shirts.
On account of the concerned.—
8 bales colored shirtings damaged by fire and water.

AT 2 P. M.

1 old pattern gent's "Rambler" bicycle with gear case complete.
Several ladys' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 second hand vis-a-viz.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double seated glass front brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ALI UMER STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the executors of the last will of the late Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, the transferees of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Haji Tyeb Haji Sidik and Kassum Haji Sidik, the heirs of the decease mortgagor Haji Sidik Haji Natha, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of October, 1897, and made between the said Haji Sidik Haji Natha of the one part and Ratanbai, widow of Khoja Datoo Manji and Minbai, widow of Khoja Ibrahim Hassum of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Ali Umer Street, outside the Fort and in the registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 949, new No. 3125, old survey No. 484 and new survey No. 1138, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6038, Street No. 127, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the Ali Umer Street on the north by the house of Mahomed Jaffar and on the south by the house of Janmahomed Latiff, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications will be made to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Damien Francis De Sousa consisting of wearing apparel trunk, etc.

The effects of the late Devisha Janjimul consisting of silver anklets, rings, buttons, hand embroidercry machines, brass utensils, clothes, etc.

SALE BY AUCTION.

Valuable freehold property situate in Apollo street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Street, Fort, Bombay, known as the Sirdar's Guaj and the Old Secretariat formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in February, 1886, from Government, now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,139 square Yds. or thereabouts and consisting of;

1 Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) fronting Apollo and Hummum streets.
2 Sirdar's Palace fronting Apollo and Bruce streets.
3 Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum and Dean streets.
4 Jaha Mahal, fronting Dean and Tamarind streets.
5 Kadar Manzil fronting Tamarind and Bruce streets.
6 A Plot of vacant land 800 Sq. Yds. in area having a frontage of 120 Yds. on Bruce Lane.

The above property will be sold by auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co at Karnal Castle, Apollo Street, Bombay, at 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1905, subject to reserved prices.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot and if not so sold it may be put up in six lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and Conditions of sale will be ready on or shortly after 1st June next and can be obtained from the Auctioneers, from Messrs. Little and Co., Bombay, or from Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., Bombay, from whom orders for inspection can also be obtained.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT NEW BENGALPURA AND UMBERKAR STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following buildings.—

All the material of Houses street Nos. 3-19 and 3-8 in New Bengalpura and street Nos. 2-11 in Umerkadi street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Warf Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the Warf Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of grain, seeds, cottonseed, Mauda flowers, dry chillies, corrugated iron sheets, shoes and boots, 1 nut-seed, iron hoops, bars bolts of F. P. Cotton containing sheets and ropes picking cotton, old records and waste papers, heaps of loose grain, sweepings and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd May, 1905.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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King's Buildings, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net).....5,613 for £1,790,063
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income £1,332,136
Assets £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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Secretary.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Year 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND .. " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..... £110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo,	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Quarterly	" 13

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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23" ..... Rs. 8 0 0 per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 22" ..... „ 7 8 0 „ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE ..... Rs. 0 6 9 per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „ ..... „ 0 6 9 „ „

ELGIN MILLS. CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
ALSO AT BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. **Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.**

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. **PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.**—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. **BISCUITS for DOGS.**—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. **PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.**—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. **"NUTRIENT."**—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and incomparable value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittant and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS :—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

BEYNON'S STANDARD SPARKLING AERATED WATERS

ARE FIRST CLASS.

STANDARD PRICE : STANDARD QUALITY.

FREE DELIVERY to regular Customers in Bombay.

Try ZOLAKONE and WHISKEY,

The Drink of the Season, 8 Annas per dozen.

BEYNON & CO.,
HIGH CLASS ENGLISH CHEMISTS and AERATED WATER MAKERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 19.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 3/16	=	— 1/16
3 do. Rentes	£99 1/2	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 3/4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 7/8	=	do
2 months hence	26 11/16	=	do
Spot in New York	58 1/4	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·18	=	— 1/2
Berlin „	20·18	=	— 1·4
New York Demand	4·87	=	+ 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	=	do
3 „ „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/2 per cent	=	do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 per cent	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2 1/8 per cent	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.
Extra Council Bills allotments on Bombay, Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4d.

SUGAR—German granulated 1st marks 13/7 1-2 sellers, tone firm
RUBBER—Para Rubber 5s 8 1/2d sellers
WHEAT—Red Karachi 30 1/2 business done, tone quiet
RAPESEED—Brown 38 1/8 sellers, tone steady
LINSEED—Linseed Bold 42 business done, tone dull
COFFEE—Coffee in New York 8 unchanged
ARRIVAL—Steamer—Argenfels.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Shanghai	13,000

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Spot 4·39— 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000 bales. Imports 17,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·23	4·23	4·24
—5	—5	—5
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·25	4·26	4·26
—5	—5	—6
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·26	4·27	4·28
—6	—6	—6

Receipts at U S Ports	25 000 bales
Do last year	3,200 do
Exports to Great Britain	11,000 do
Do do Continent	4,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	8·20 — 10
Futures, month of July	7·69 — 5 a
Do, do, December	7·84 — 6 b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to "bear" pressure and "bulls' unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	7 3/4 — 1/8
Futures, month of August	7·68 unchanged
Do, do, November	7·76 — do
Tone at close	steady.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U S Ports ... 141,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports, 586,000 bales
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports, 353,000 bales

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 19th May, 1905 :—

Cotton	11,402 bales.
Wheat	38,554 cwts.
Linseed	21,201 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,940 do
Gingellyseed	622 do
Poppyseed	6,314 do
Groundnuts	477 do
Castorseed	1,942 do
Rice	5,535 do
Myrabolams	347 do
Cottonseed	3,524 do
Mowraseed	nil
Gram	4,168 do
Joowar	5,418 do
Maize	26 do

BOMBAY, MAY 20.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	95·12
1st Settlement	95·11
2nd Do.	95·5

Money Market, Tone steady.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady,

Bank T. T.	...	...	... 1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
Bank Demand	...	...	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A. 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do	6	do.	... 7-32d
French Francs	3	do.	... 109 3-4 to 1-2
Marcks	3	do.	... 138 to 137 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days Sight	... 183
Shanghai	30	do.	... 193
Japan	30	do.	... 149

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 14th April	5	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 28th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 11th May	5	do.

LINSEED—Tone easier.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	7	0	0
Forward Suttah May ...	7	7	0
do September ...	7	12	0

RAPESEED—Tone steady, little doing.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	7	1	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	3	0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	7	13	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	28	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone easier,

White Delhi ready	4	12	0	per cwt.
Do. Do forward ..	4	11	0	do.
Jubbulpore, Pessi	29	0	8	per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.		
Estimated sales		6,000 bales
Imports		.....
May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·23	4·23	4·27
+3	+3	+3
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·28	4·29	4·29
+3	+3	+3
Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.
4·29	4·30	4·31
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The local market is rather easier, and rates have given way Re. 1 all round. The demand from exporters is confined to absolute requirements for immediate shipment, as the high prices ruling here preclude any fresh business with the Home markets. Mills are buying quietly and the offtake is on a smaller scale than it has been lately.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms) ...	...	159	157	...
Bengals, M. G. (Ry. terms) ..	...	180	170	...
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	...	178	168	...
Comrawutte (descriptions) M.-G.	...	183	176	...
Khandelsh, (M.-G.)	...	...	175	169
Julgaum (M.-G.)	...	...	177	171
Khamgaum, fair staple (M.-G.)		184	177	...
Karanja do. (M.-G)				
Akola do. M.-G.)				
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.) ...		...	194	187 ...
Dhamongaum Poolgaum (M.-G.		...	187	181 ...
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) ...		...	195	186 ...
Broach (M.-G.)		...	205	202 199
Bhowsugger (M.-G.)		...	191	185 ...
Do (M.-G.)		...	188	182 178
Dharwar (S.-G.)...		...	...	... 212
Westerns		...	...	... 191

20th May.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Barats	quiet
Good Shower-ages	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 3/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 3/4
Bar silver	26 7/8

The sum of about £15,687 has been paid into the Bank of England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ERNST—May 19, the wife of Otto Ernst, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HULBERT—May 16, at Simla, the wife of Major J G Hulbert, Indian Medical Service, of a son.
HUMPHREYS—May 14, at Chaman, the wife of Captain G G P Humphreys, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HULBERT—GAME—May 10, at St John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev A F Lys, Chaplain, Frederick Hulbert, Bombardier, 38th Battery, R F A, of Clapham, London, to Kathleen Cecelia Maud (Katte), only daughter of Mrs and Mr John Game, retired Tele. Master, G T D.
READ—HUNTER—May 16th, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Rev K G Foster, Richard Francis Read, to Jessie Clara Hunter.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—May 8, at Karwar, Kanara, suddenly, Dorothy the wife of Major S H Burnett, I M S.
BAPTIST—May 16 at Lahore, John Baptist, aged 60.
FOY—April 23, at "Roselande," Jhelum, Robert Clandine Foy (late of the Post Office) aged 57 years.
SEED—At Calcutta May, 18, suddenly, William John Seed of Somersetshire, England, Manager, Vacuum Oil Co., Calcutta, aged 50 years.

PAPARIDINE.

A combination of the active principle of Papaw juice, with Iridin, Enonymin, and other carminative agents. It affords prompt relief in all forms of dyspepsia, and acts beneficially in torpid liver and constipation. In indigestion, accompanied by biliousness, its effects are most marked. Per bottle Rs. 2.

Also in tablet form, per bottle of 25, Re. 1.
per bottle of 100, Rs. 2.

CHIRETTONES.

Tablets made from our well-known "Saccharo-Chirettone." These contain the active principle of the chiretta plant, extracted by a process discovered by us. It is equally efficacious with quinine as a tonic and antiperiodic, promotes appetite, and obviates flatulency; as a general tonic it is unexcelled. Promptly taken these tablets ward off cold and fever. Per bottle of 100, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
SASSOON HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h, 24m. Sun sets 6h, 29m. High water, 1-21m., 2-10a Low water, 7-9m., 8-10a.
Novelty Theatre. Baudmann-Dallas Opera Company.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN.—His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan is reported to have arrived at Shrinagar in Kashmere about the 11th inst., and taken up his residence in a large house boat.

BAND AT MATHERAN.—Through the exertions of Mr. Framji Cowasji Mehta of Bombay, arrangements have been completed for a Band to play for the amusement of the visitors to Matheran. A fund was raised for the expenses of the Band, to which Rs. 503 have been subscribed.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Parsee Fever Hospital, situated at Parel, is to be closed from the 1st proximo, and no indoor patients will be admitted thereto from to-day. Arrangements have been made to receive Parsee patients in the Maratha Hospital where a separate ward has been opened for them, as was the case last year.

AN ACCIDENT TO A COAL-HEAVER.—Narayen Mahadeo a coal-labourer aged 28 employed on board the s. s. Uganda was descending from an iron ladder in No. 5 hold on Friday last, when his foot slipped and he fell headlong from a distance of 12 feet sustaining injuries on several parts of his body. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he is detained for treatment.

SUSPICION ON A MADRASI SERVANT.—Mr. A. Burke, residing on the second floor of Albion Place, Victoria Road reports to the police the theft of a gold ring and other sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 52 from his bed-room. A Madrasi servant who had recently been employed in the complainant's service has suddenly disappeared and is being sought for.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening, during dinner hours :—

March	Under the Double Eagle ... J F Wagner
Overture	Zampa ... Herold
Valse	Soldier Maiden ... Kuzak
Selection	The Duchess of Dantzic ... Ivan Caryll
March	Kaiser Wilhelm ... Jancovius
Polka Mazurka	Vision ... Strauss
Valse	Luna ... Lyrike
Dance Characteristic	Dinah's Jubilee ... Karl Keys

BURGLARY AT NARAYAN DABULKAR ROAD.—Mr. Gordhandas Gocouldas Tejpal, residing in Tejpal Hall, Narayen Dabulkar Road, has made a report to the police that since February last, the rooms occupied by his mother which are situated at a side of the main building were locked. They were opened on the 18th instant and the lock on the front door was found to be intact; but the locks on the inner doors were found open. On examining the rooms it was ascertained that silver ornaments, gold embroidered clothing of the collective value of Rs. 329 had been stolen.

FIGHTING A FIRE.—To-day at 5-30 p. m., on the plot of ground north of the Princes Dock (Mazagon end), Messrs Marcks and Co Ld., will hold a demonstration showing the usefulness and effectiveness of the "Minimax" Fire Extinguishing apparatus This demonstration will be held in the open air. A shed 11ft. by 4ft. by 8ft. with the interior covered with tar, except the roof, and filled with chin laths, long and short, put on the top of shavings &c. will be set on fire. Before lighting the fire, paraffin oil will be poured over the interior. The fire will quickly burst into huge flames when the "Minimax" Fire Extinguisher will be brought into operation. Those interested in the protection of property against fire are invited to attend.

A RAILWAY OFFICIAL OFFERED A BRIBE.—On Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed enquiry into the case in which Mr. W. Charles Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway charged T D. Swamy and P. R. Naidu, Madrasis, with offering him a bribe and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Yorke-Smith of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, prosecuted; while Messrs P. N. Samant and D. V. Gupte, pleaders defended the accused. Mr. Lewis, in his cross-examination, denied having been with the accused in the liquor-shop at Dhobitalao. The accused were not drunk when they were at the Chinchpoogly station. Re-examined by Mr. Smith, witness said the statements made by the accused were false. He was a total abstainer. After some further evidence was recorded, the case was again adjourned.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN COMMAND.

15th Lancers.—Major H. McA. Johnston, 2nd in-Command, to be officiating Commandant, with effect from the 21st January, 1905.

Major E. De V. Wintle, Squadron Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Johnston.

24th Punjabis.—Captain A. W. C. Young, I. M. S., to have medical charge of the regiment.

1-1st Gurkha Rifles—Lieutenant F. M. Ransford Double Company Officer, 1-6th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Double Company Officer,

Lieutenant B. C. Sparrow, Double Company Officer, 2-6th Gurkha Rifles, to be officiating Double Company Officer.

2-1st Gurkha Rifles.—Major A. H. Battye, pro tem, 2nd Double Company Commander is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major Herbert, D. S. O. permanently employed in the Cantonment Magistrate's Department.

Major H. A. H. Thompson, pro tem, 3rd Double Company Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major Battye, and to remain seconded whilst employed with the Naga Hills Military Police.

Captain W. C. Anderson, pro tem, 4th. Double Company Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major Thompson, and to remain seconded while employed as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School.

Major A. V. Hatch, 2nd-in-Command, to be officiating Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel Robinson, granted leave out of India on medical certificate.

Major A. H. Battye, Double Company Commander, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Hatch.

The following have passed (a) for promotion to the rank of substantive Lieutenant-Colonel : Major S. L. H. Ducrot, Royal Horse Artillery; A. G. Jeffreys, 1st Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment; (b) for appointment to the permanent command of a Native regiment : Majors W. L. Malcolm, 31st Punjabis, J. A. S. Woodward, 37th Dogras, G. H. Beisragon, V. C., 1-5th Gurkha Rifles, F. W. Evatt, 2-5th Gurkha Rifles.

The undermentioned officers having passed required tests for the Indian Army are qualified for permanent employment with Native troops.

19th Punjabis.—Lieutenant G. N. Thompson; 2nd-Lieutenant D. E. Knollys.

32nd Sikh Pioneers.—Lieutenants H. S. Mitchell, F. M. Bailey; 2nd-Lieutenant A. T. Wilson.

Lieutenant T. Speight, R. E., is posted to the 2nd Rawalpindi Division.

Lieutenant A. Gilpin, 1st Battalion, Wilts Regiment, is warned to embark for India, and was due to sail on the 12th May.

Captain E. Mathew-Lannowe, 1st Battalion, the Queen's, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Thoba.

The following are sanctioned general leave out of India :—Major W. Bliss, 1st Cameronians, 9th July to 28th February. General leave in India on M. C. 2nd-Lieutenant C. Sale, attached 1st Battalion Cameronians, three months, from 15th May, Combined leave out of India : Lieutenant P. Hore, 52nd Sikhs, from 1st June to 15th November; Major T. Kirkwood, 97th Infantry, Commandant, 8th Mule Corps, four months.

The leave out of India granted to the following is extended as noted : Captain E. Babley, 15th Lancers, 5 months; Lieutenant C. Robertson, I.M.S. till the 16th September.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Consequent on the reorganisation of the supply and Transport Corps the following distribution of officers is made in the Eastern Command :—

Meerut Division—Supply.—Major E. Grey as Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, Meerut Captain P. H Eyres as Divisional Account Officer, Meerut, Lieutenant I. M. C. Poce as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Meerut; Captain L. S. Logan as Assistant to Officer Commanding Station Supply, Meerut; Captain R. S. Thomas as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Bareilly; Captain H. W. Davies as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Ranikhet.

Meerut Division—Transport.—Captain E. E. Preston as Officer Commanding Divisional Transport, Meerut; Major A. R. Saunders as Transport Adjutant, Bareilly.

Lucknow Division—Supply—Major A. W. Cripps as Officer Commanding Divisional Supply, Lucknow: Captain E. A. R. Howell as Divisional Account Officer, Lucknow; Captain H. G. L. Corbett as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Lucknow; Lieutenant N. G. Rue as Assistant to Officer Commanding Station Supply, Lucknow; Captain E. E. Forbes as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Cawnpore: Lieutenant R. L. D. Hallett as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Allahabad; Lieutenant S. P. Musson as Officer Commanding Supply, Fyzabad; Lieutenant J. W. Sherrard as Officer Commanding Station Supply, Calcutta; Captain C. W. Justice, A. S. C., as Assistant to Officer Commanding Station Supply, Calcutta.

Lucknow Division—Transport—Major R. M. Bell as Officer Commanding Divisional Transport.

Applications for furlough or leave out of India from Officers serving under Indian Military Leave Rules will, in future, be forwarded to the Controller of Military Accounts direct as follows :—(a) By General Officers and Colonels on the Staff Commanding Brigades in the case of units serving under their command. (b) By Officers Commanding Stations of units serving directly under the Divisional Command. (c) By Heads of Department, except, in the case of officers serving under Brigade Commanders, when the procedure at (a) will be followed.

It is notified that candidates for examination in Tibetan will be examined in the Eastern dialect.

Captain B. T. Pell D. S. O., Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding Eastern Command has passed the examination in Urdu Higher Standard.

The undermentioned officers have qualified in Q II at an examination held at Allahabad on the 4th March :—Major E. G. Wright, 10th Jats, Major F. Murray, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

2nd-Lieutenant G. C. Shacke, 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry, and Lieutenant C. B. Gosset, 8th Rajputs, have qualified for retention in the Indian Army.

On arrival in India, 2nd-Lieutenant F. J. M. King R. E., is posted to the 8th (Lucknow) Division at Allahabad.

Captain C. S. Cowie, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment) is appointed to act as Adjutant of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, during the absence, on leave of Captain C. C. R. Murphy, with effect from the 8th April.

Captain C. R. Kelly, No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed Commandant the Frontier garrison Artillery.

Major H. D. Lawrence 2nd Battalion East Surrey Regiment who was appointed officiating Brigade-Major Fyzabad Brigade is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain B. T. Pell, D. T. O., the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment) Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Lieutenant-General Commanding is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Garhwal Brigade from 15th April, 1905, vice Major F. A. Dudgeon, South Lancashire Regiment, whose tenure of appointment, has expired. Captain, Captain B. T. Pell, D. S. O., will retain the officiating appointmentment of Assistant Military Secretary under further orders.

2nd Battalion, 9th Gurkha Rifles.—2nd-Lieutenant A. H. Parsons, attached to the 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs, to be Double Company Officer.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Captain W. M. R. Brown, 4th Double Company Commander to move up in grade succession, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon, seconded on appointment to the Staff.

Captain W. C. French, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain Brown. Dated 24th April 1905

The following officers have been warned to embark for India about the dates named :—

Lieutenant L. G. B. Rodney, 1st Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment, about the 12th May.

Major C. G. Morrison, 1st Royal Dragoon Guards, about the 26th May.

Captain C. B. North, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, about the 26th May.

GENERAL.

In addition to the officers who passed with distinction at the examinations in the Schools of Musketry Rawalpindi and Pachmarhi the following have also passed :—Captains Scott 27th Punjabis, Sproule 4th Cavalry; Lieutenants Craster 8th Cavalry, Hill 16th Cavalry, Crombie 23rd Cavalry, Collen 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, Sunderland 22nd Punjabis Kenny 38th Dogras, Corbyn 51st Sikhs, Hore 52nd Sikhs, Willis 58th Vaughan's Rifles Oldham 6th Cavalry Bally 14th Murray's Jat Lancers Willis 29th Lancers, Gourlis 38th Central Indian Horse, Wagstaff 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, Nelson 3rd Brahmans, Watson 25th Punjabis 2nd-Lieutenant, Massy 48th Pioneers, Auchinleck, 62nd Punjabis.

Captain Brooke A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, is granted 176 days' leave out of India.

The following postings are ordered :—

Military Works Department.—Colonel Andrews Speed to officiate as Chief Engineer Western Command.

Major Dallas to officiate as Commanding Royal Engineer 6th (Poona) Division.

Colonel Gale to the Western command as officiating Commanding Royal Engineer, 4th (Quetta) Division.

Major Duff to officiate as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Poona District.

Major A. Grant is posted to the Northern Command.

Major Sorsbie is posted to the Eastern Command as Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Garhwal, Brigade.

Major F. A. Wilson, Royal Engineers, is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Cordite Factory Wellington.

Major Hardy and Lowther, 95th Infantry, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively, vice Colonel Whittall, on leave of absence.

Captain Bunbury, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.

The 21st Punjabis for Multan are due at Karachi in the s. s. Dufferin from China on the 27th inst.

EASTERN COMMAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, A. A.-G., Eastern Command, is granted four months' combined leave.

2nd-Lieutenant Pope, Lancashire Fusiliers, is posted to the Western Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

2nd-Lieutenant M. C. Smith, Northamptonshire Regiment, is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

It is notified that the appointment of Examiner in Russian in India will in future be held by an officer of the Intelligence Branch, with effect from the 4th April, on which date Major Newnham vacated.

On rearmament with the magazine Lee-Enfield short rifle and the issue of the bandolier equipment pattern 1903, units will be supplied with charger packed ammunition, so far as their service allotments are concerned. To avoid, however, the heavy expense involved in returning to Ordnance charge large quantities of ordinary packed 303 ball ammunition, units will use up all this kind of ammunition now in their possession in their annual course of Musketry, and will be supplied from the nearest ammunition factory with ten empty charge per man for filling the ammunition regimentaly, as required for musketry purposes.

The Government of India have ruled that the designation Wazirl, which has hitherto generally been applied to an inhabitant of Waziristan, is incorect and that the correct form both of the noun and the adjective is Wazir. The latter spelling is to be adopted in future in all official correspondence.

NORTHERN COMMAND

Captain F. William, 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, Kasauli, vice Captain Hasted, Wiltshire Regiment, vacated.

The following leave is sanctioned :—General leave out of India : Lieutenant P. Butler, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment, 30th June to 30th September, Lieutenant Carey, 31st Punjabis, to 15th March, 1906. General leave in India : Major J. Gooch, 59th Company, R. G. A., 2nd June to 15th October : Lieutenant A. Woodside, three months from 1st June. Combined leave : Captain W. Murray, S. S. O., Ferozepore, 2nd June to 12th August. 90 days' : Lieutenant H. Boyd, 13th Lancers, from 1st June. 60 days' : Captain G. Orr, 11th Lancers, from 2nd June : Lieutenant A. Smith 58th Rifles, and Lieutenant E. Grant, 25th Cavalry, from 1st June.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Major H. T. Brooking, 81st Pioneers, is appointed 2nd-in-Command, 61st Pioneers.

Captain C. B. L. Clery 125th Rifles, has been selected to officiate as Brigade-Major, Ahmednagar.

Lieutenant G. S. Cordon is appointed Squadron Officer, 25th Sind Horse.

Lieutenant G. G. D'A. Macpherson, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, is appointed to the Command of the 12th Mule Corps, Mhow, vice Captain H. E. ap R. Pryce. Supply and Transport Corps, transferred to the Northern Command.

Lieutenant G. N. Mackie has been transferred from the 117th Mahrattas to the 54th Sikhs.

On arrival in India Captain G. B. Kensington Royal Engineers is posted to the Western Command.

The following officers have passed the tests for final retention in the Indian Army :—Lieutenants E. St. G. Gray, 34th Poona Horse; C. G. M. Plumer, 61st Pioneers C. de M. Welborne 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant W. A. F. Ferris, Indian Army is transfered from the Eastern to the Western Command pending appointment to the Central India Horse.

Lieutenant C.W. Lyon 120th Rajputana Infantry officiates as Commandant 13th Mule corps Poona vice Lieutenant A. R. B. Inglesworth, Supply and Transport Corps, transfered to the Northern Command.

The actual dates for the military manœuvres and grand review at Delhi, in which between fifty and sixty thousand troops will probably be engaged are not yet settled, though it seems probable that they will be fixed for days between the 3rd and 13th of December. The operations it is understand are not likely to last more than five days, and as has been before stated, the Prince of Wales will be Lord Kitchener's guest during that time.

We hear that the new rifle at the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, has more than fulfilled the expectations formed of it, and is sure to be a most popular weapon when issued to the troops.

ARRIVALS, MAY 20.

Lt T G O Sanderson, 127th Baluch, Regt on leave from Quetta.
Lt F Hunter, 31st Lancers on leave from Deesa.
Lt A S Hay 31st Lancers on leave from England.
Captain P F Pocock 119th Infantry on duty from Jhansi
2nd Lt A Digby, 38th R F A on leave from Neemuch.
Lt C Branhall, R A M C on duty from Aden.
Lt F Ethridge 7th Rajputs returned from Somaliland.
Lt P G Cary, 31st Punjabis, on furlough from Rawalpindi.
Lt H L Baldwin, 5th Vaug Rifles, on furlough from England.
Capt C Prissick, 32nd Sikhs Rifles, on furlough from England.
Lt R H Waller, 38th Dogras, on leave from Peshawar.

DEPARTURES MAY 20.

Maj T M Ward, 97th Deccan Infantry on leave to England.
Capt S T Beabrooke, East Lancas Regt on M C to England
Major R L Clark, A V D on leave to Matheran.
Lt A M Digby, 38th R F A on leave to England.
Capt P F Pocock, 119th Inf on duty to Aden.
Lt F Ethridge, 8th Rajputs to join to Lucknow.
Maj H A Togars, 15th The King's Hussars on leave to England
Lt H L Baldwin, 58th Rifles, on duty to Rawal Pindi.
Capt C Prissick, 32nd Sikhs on duty to Kohat.
Lt R H Waller, 38th Dogras on leave to England.
Lt P G Carry, 31st Punjabis on furlough to England.

NEWS OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET

is vague and meagre. There is an uncertainty about it which makes one sceptical.

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J BEGBIE,
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NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY will give an ETON DINNER at VICEREGAL LODGE, on SATURDAY, the 3rd of June, 1905.

Etonians, who are likely to be present in Simla on that date, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned before the 26th instant.

G. AKERS-DOUGLAS, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, the 12th May, 1905.

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905.

"BUSTER BROWNE."

COLONEL SCOTT MONCRIEFF pays a tribute of affection to his old chief, General Sir James Browne, in the new "Blackwood." Colonel Moncrieff regarded him, as Dr. John Brown did Dr. Chalmers, as a solar man, who drew after him his own firmament of planets. "They, like all free agents, had their centrifugal forces acting ever towards an independent solitary course, but the centripetal also was there, and they moved with and around their imperial sun." To General McLeod Innes's biography of Sir James, Colonel Moncrieff takes exception on the ground that the biographer was the elder and senior officer and that he has written as an elder brother might have done—in appreciation and admiration, but not from the point of view of the disciple. Colonel Moncrieff claims to have been a planet, an asteroid perhaps; at all events, a very close and intimate friend. Therefore, he considers himself able and entitled to add some personal recollections of his association with Sir James during the period when the heaviest task of all his strenuous and busy life was carried out—that is, during the years when, in spite of the greatest difficulties, he constructed the railway from the deserts west of the Indus past Harnai to the uplands of Quetta and Peshin. As Colonel Moncrieff observes, the story involves some bygone political history concerning Central Asia and Afghanistan. This, he summarisss very pithily and with great candour, also with strict regard to fact. The general election of 1880 overthrew the Government of Lord Beaconsfield, and introduced a Cabinet under Mr. Gladstone pledged to peace, retrenchment, and reform. It also found the country engaged in a war in Afghanistan which cost some eighteen millions sterling and many valuable lives. The Government resolved to stop that war as soon as possible, and throw away its results. Among these results was the Kandahar State Railway. Not that this railway had been made to Kandahar—it has not reached that place even yet—but it had for its object the extension of the railway system in the Indus valley to the uplands of Afghanistan. Part of the line had been made in 1880, more of it had been carefully surveyed, all had been hastily reconnoitred, when the order for abandonment came. After the disastrous affair at Maiwand, the troops, who protected the workmen and whose presence alone made work possible, were withdrawn. The workmen and money, etc., used on the works were to be sent back to India under a small escort. The result was that the savage hill tribes were at once on the alert for plunder, and on August 6, 1880, massacred, in one of the defiles now traversed by the railway, a number of defenceless men and stole a large quantity of treasure. It is true that an expedition subsequently followed up the raiders and punished the ring-leaders, but the effect in the country was bad, and continued so for long after.

Three years passed away and meantime the Russians had not stood still. They had crept closer and closer towards the Afghan frontier. and Indian statesmen realised that the action of the Gladstone Cabinet in abandoning the railway works "was as premature as it was reckless." They would not resume the construction of the railway, so they must build a road—a road which was called the Harnai Road Improvement Scheme on railway gradients and curves, but no rails were to be bought. One of the first tasks entrusted by Sir James Browne to Colonel Moncrieff, then a subaltern, was to overhaul the material left behind when the Gladstone Government made its gigantic mistake. Colonel Moncrieff's description recalls the narratives told in those days by the Indian press. "As one examined the remains of the old stores, one's heart sank. Such a heterogeneous collection of rubbish—old tools, odds and ends of machinery and worn-out instruments—it would be hard to find. There was a magazine with a certain quantity of dynamite which was not merely useless but absolutely dangerous, years of neglect having so separated the chemical ingredients that the mere handling of it was a very ticklish operation. This we had carefully to destroy—not by any means a pleasant job. To replace it and provide for the extensive blasting that would be required, we ordered some hundreds of tons of explosives from every arsenal in India and gave Nobel's Dynamite Company the largest order they ever had. All this material was rapidly used up." At that time there appeared to be as much friction in certain departments as we are asked to believe there is now in others. The Member of Council for Public Works, an officer of the Indian Civil Service, did not seem to have realised that the Imperial necessities of the case demanded exceptional treatment; and from that time forward the irregularities, from a regulation point of view, were made a matter of continual and acrimonious correspondence and even censure. The work had to be done, however, and Sir James Browne did it and, when pressed by officials, who can have had no conception of the difficult task, to send in a detailed estimate for the whole of the line, his reply was that to do so was imcompatible with his orders to push on the work with all speed. He maintained, and rightly, that his duty and that of every other officer similarly situated was to take broad principles and to carry them out according to his conscience and ability. In this he was undoubtedly right and it is equally probable that by so doing within recent days that Lord Kitchener finds himself face to face with persistent and irritating obstruction.

Up to the very last Colonel Moncrieff kept in touch with his old chief. When Agent to the Governor-General at Quetta, Sir James was apparently not happy, being out of sympathy with the Frontier policy of that day. He seemed to think that his life's work was done. He died there in harness and it is pleasant to find that his former lieutenant still remains his faithful admirer and disciple. Often they discussed frontier political questions, especially as they related to their work. Sir James, as we have already intimated, insisted that the regulations framed for the average peaceful Indian district could not be applied in their entirety to the Frontier, where individual personallity counts for so much. There an officer has to risk not merely life and limb, but sometimes, what is dearer, his reputation. The chances of "taking a toss" have to be faced, but the great thing is to ride straight. He would forgive almost any fault in a man who was absolutely straight, but the strongest of his invectives were reserved for the arduous crooked ways of some functionaries with whom he had dealings. One of his favourite mottoes, was "Ex arduis ardor"—"harder with hammering"; and in this sense, we are told he watched with interest the development of his "young bears," as he always called the young officers. They were taught to dance to some purpose on the Harnai road, and he prophesied great things for them. In this it is demonstrated that he was right. In 1900, in South Africa and in China, the railways which supplied the armies operating in those countries were reconstructed and worked with the greatest possible success and chiefly by men who had been "Buster" Browne's "young bears." Concluding his contribution, Colonel Moncrieff writes very touchingly:—"There in the little (Quetta) cemetery, surrounded by the hills, in a little spot by itself under the willows, is a white marble cross, typical of his pure Christian life, with words of immortal hope, carved in English and Persian. But his monument is carved in rocky gorges and spanning foaming torrents,—a victory over obstacles such as rarely, if ever, in the history of our Indian Empire, were overcome by mortal man"!

RAVAGES OF THE SEA.

IT IS a well-known fact that the eastern coasts of the United Kingdom have suffered severely from the ravages of the sea, but it may not be so well-known that the Norman mainland and the Channel Islands have been even greater sufferers, and this since the beginning of the Christian era. That those countless islets, skerries, and reefs are remnants of ancient lands is probable enough, but the rocks themselves afford no clue to the dates when they were first battered by the waves. But for this, recourse has been had to traditions by more than one investigator, the most enthusiastic being an antiquarian of Contances, Quenault, by name, who published about thirty-six years ago, a small volume, which is still to be found in a few English libraries. He tells us that in the Bay of Douarnenez, on the Breton coast, walls, dolmens, and other "Druidical" remains can be seen under water at exceptionally low tides, like "the round towers of other days" in Lough Neagh. This would not be surprising, for we know that since neolithic times the level of the land has been changed. He goes on, however, to tell us, with the actual dates, of great inroads of the sea on the coasts of Normandy. Early in the fifth century of this era, the whole Bay of St. Michel was dry land covered by a great forest, above its trees rose the granitic mass of Mont St. Michel and the crags of the Chansey Islands. We are even told the exact date when destruction began. This was in the month of March, 709, but the sea did not establish itself on the marshes round the Mont till 860, and made some important conquests so late ae the middle of the fourteenth century. More than one author, according to M. Quenault, bears testimony to the loss of land. The rocks of Chausey were the first to be isolated; then parish after parish disappeared as the sea devoured the forest and cultivated lands, forcing its way towards the present coast-line. The Channel Islands have suffered no less. The author gives a map representing one made in 1406, which, he says, was probably copied from a yet older one. This shows the French coast extending seawards six or seven miles beyond its present limit, and Alderney rising from a long peninsula. Les Minquiers have become a large island; so also has Guernsey, and it includes both Herm and Sark. Yet more surprising is the condition of Jersey, for it has become part of France by the junction of its extended coast with that of the latter, But to corroborate the map we are told that, prior to the influx of 709, the Archdeacon of Contances went dry foot from that place to Jersey, and that at a later time the Bishop had certain rights over a plank bridge, which gave access to the incipient island. The evidence does not lack its circumstantial details, but it makes a heavy demand upon our powers of belief.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SERVIA.

A REPORT on the progress of British trade with Servia has been sent into the Foreign Office, by Mr. Vice-Consul Thesiger. Although statistics show that British trade with that country has increased during the past four years, its position nevertheless cannot be called altogether satisfactory. Take, for instance, the small share the United Kingdom had in Servia's increased imports in 1903, when out of a total sum of £536,580, the United Kingdom could only point to £4,440. One of the difficulties, which British firms must take into account in dealing with Servia is the question of language. English is very little understood there, and the majority of advertisements which enter the country are merely thrown away. As regards openings for British trade Mr. Thesiger asks that note be taken of the intention of the Government, at some not very distant date, to increase the railways of the country by branch lines. It has not yet been decided who is to be entrusted with the work of constructing the new lines; there are, however, many who are desirous that the work should be carried out by Servian engineers and contractors, in which case there would be a large demand for the necessary material, the orders for which would be placed abroad. Mr. Thesiger, however, thinks that the most favourable opportunity for British trade is in the line of haberdashery. To increase British trade in Servia to any large extent, it would seem necessary that there should be more direct communication between British manufacturers and business houses and Belgrade merchants. In the smaller lines of business a large proportion of orders appear to be obtained only through agents, usually Budapest or Vienna tradesmen, whose interest in promoting British trade is naturally of a secondary importance, and it frequently happens in the case of difficulties, which are referred to the Consulate, that a very great divergence is noticeable between the interests of the agent and of the house he represents. Mr. Thesiger suggests that more use should be made of commercial travellers who are not frequent visitors to Servia.

THE HOME CRICKET SEASON.

THE most interesting of the matches played during the latter part of last week, results of which appear in our telegram columns, was that between the Australians and the Gentlemen of England at Lord's. The Australians were to have met the M. C. C. and Ground, but for some reason unknown to us a match with the Gentlemen of England, the second of the tour with the same side, was substituted. Whatever the composition of the Gentlemen's team was, it is clear from the result that they were quite out-classed by the visitors who compiled the large total of 555 and beat their opponents by an innings and 189 runs. This is the second victory of the Australians, their first having been against Oxford University, and Armstrong and Darling played a very prominent part in it, scoring between them 365 runs. The former's share was 248 and the latter's 117, both unfinished innings. The batting strength of the Australian team has never been questioned, and with such an array of batsmen as Trumper, Hill, Duff, Darling, Armstrong, Gehrs, and Gregory to make runs for them, England's chances of retaining the "ashes" do not seem to be very hopeful, especially, as we expect, there will be very little to choose between the bowling of the sides. Lancashire have placed another victory to their credit beating Derbyshire by 161 runs, as have also Notts and Surrey who have defeated Essex and Sussex respectively, in both cases by an innings and nearly 200 runs—172 and 184 to be quite accurate. Two county matches have been drawn—those between Leicestershire and Yorkshire and Hampshire and Northamptonshire—as also the game between Cambridge University and Warwickshire.

DR. LONGSTAFF with two Alpine guides has left Naini Tal for Almora "en route" for the Kumaon peaks, which he intends exploring.

ALL matters connected with the health and sanitation of Simla have now been placed by the Municipality in charge of Lieutenant J. H. Murray, I. M. S., the newly appointed Health Officer.

IT is probable that in the next Calcutta Session commercial and railway matters may come up for consideration in the Legislative Council, as several old enactments need amendments.

EVILS never come singly. The misery caused by the earthquake in the Kangra Valley has now been increased by the occurrence on the 18th instant of a very severe hailstorm lasting half an hour which seriously damaged the standing wheat crop.

IT is understand that the Bhutan Government have expressed their extreme gratification at the honour granted to the Tongsa Penlop by the bestowal of the K. C. I. E. The reception of Mr. Claude White and party was certainly all that could be wished.

LORD KITCHENER desires to offer his thanks to all subscribers to his Fund for the relief of the military sufferers by the recent earthquake for the very generous manner in which they have responded to his appeal. The Fund is now closed, and the distribution of the money will take place immediately.

A FRONTIER correspondent reports that a new Mullah has appeared in the Tribal country, who claims to work miracles, and, at the same time, is appealing to the fanaticism of the people. He is causing some unrest among the tribesmen, but has not yet the power which the Mad Mullah wielded in 1897, when a general Jihad was preached. His movements "however" would seem to suggest the neces sity for extra watchfulness on the border for some time to come.

COLONEL MCMAHON and the members of the Sistan Mission crossed the Baluchistan frontier into British territory last Friday, all well, after their long march across the desert in the heat. They have been away two years and have settled, under conditions of great climatic severity, a dispute which had previously been a continual source of trouble upon the Russo-Persian border of Afghanistan. British interests in Seistan are now represented by Captain Macpherson who was appointed Consul in that region some time ago and will, no doubt, continue the good work of conciliation so successfully commenced by Colonel McMahon.

A CURIOUS individual has recently taken trouble to dissect the works of an author of sensational dramas, and he finds that he requires the co-operation of 18 widows, 16 sons, and 2 daughters of persons executed, 80 orphans of the male and 112 of the female sex, 60 blind persons, and 10 feigning blindness, 22 fratricides, 8 parricides, 145 foundlings, 162 lost and 116 kidnapped children, 124 children exchanged or foisted, 212 false Wills, 216 stolen pocket-books, 198 duels with swords, 168 with pistols, 2 with sabres, 8 with knives, and 10 with axes, 43 fires, 123 murders with weapons and 136 with poison, 45 drownings, 26 guilty and 62 innocent galley convicts, 80 freed and 36 escaped prisoners, 115 burglaries, 206 distraints, 79 lunatics 28 feigning lunatics besides numerous other similar sensational properties.

UNDER instructions from the Surveyor-General in India the levels between Dehra and Mussoorie are being re-observed with a view to testing whether there have been any physical changes in the country by reason of the earthquake of the 4th April. Mussoorie is the only Hill station to which spirit levels have been carried (to use a technical term) and it marks the northern end of the great arc series of triangulation that extends south to Cape Comorin. The party at work are going to observe the angles at some of the stations of this series in the neighbourhood of Mussoorie. The levelling has so far reached half-way up the hill from Dehra, and it is astonishing to find that up to the present no change has been discovered, not even the one hundredth part of an inch. The Survey Department is also in correspondence with the Geological experts with regard to the Kangra District; and if it seems advisable, a Royal Engineer Officer will be sent there to test the previous triangulation. It seems doubtful however, if the stations can be found as they were fixed fifty years ago.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA.

OUR FORGOTTEN PORTUGUESE QUEEN.

VERY quietly was Catharine reared in the seclusion of a convent. "We shall," writes an official to the English Secretary of State, "be extremely happy in a queen she is as sweet a dispositioned princess as ever was born, a lady of excellent parts, but bred hugely retired. She hath hardly been ten times out of the palace in her life. In five years' time she was not out of doors, until she heard of his Majesty's intention to make her Queen of Great Britian; since, which she hath been to visit two saints in the city, and very shortly she intends to pay her devotions to some saints in the country."

Such, writes Mrs. Kinloch in the "Gentlemen's Magazine," were the earliest preparations of the Infanta, now arrived at the ripe age of twenty-one, for her high destiny; and very dazzling and very bewildering must have been the prospects of a great throne to the convent-bred girl. She had at least a year to continue in anticipation of her strange new life, her leap into the dark, her revelation of the unknown. The preparations of Charles II. consisted in his coronation on St. George's Day, April 23, 1661. On May 8, Parliament met, when amid many congratulations he announced his approaching marriage. On June 23rd he signed the Treaty at Whitehall which united Great Britain and Portugal in closest alliance. It has been truly said that the cession of Bombay as a part of the dowry of Catharine of Braganza gave to England her first territorial possessions in the East Indies, and proved ultimately the means of adding that mighty colonial empire to the British Crown. Unfortunately, the preparations of Charles II. for entering the married state did not include a purification of his Court, which has been described as shameless temple of wickedness. Of this temple Mrs. Barbara Palmer, vicious and ravenous, this curse of the nation, soon to be dignified as Countess of Castlemaine, and then as Duchess of Cleveland, was the presiding goddess; the most favoured then of the many mistresses, who wrecked the life Charles II. as man and as king. Of the wild crew of dissolute men George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, was the ringleader. The state of Charles's domestic affairs was tolerably well-known in the courts of Europe. It must have been with sad misgivings as to her daughter's happiness that the Queen Regent warned her never to allow the name of Barbara Palmer to be mentioned in her presence. As soon as the marriage treaty was signed Catharine was addressed as Queen, and the streets of Lisbon echoed to cries of "Viva il rey de Gran Britannia! whom God hath raised to protect us from our implacable foes."

Her future husband wrote an affectionate letter addressed to The Queen of Great Britain my wife and Lady, whom God preserve. On May 8, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were commanded to add a special petition to the English Prayer Book for Our gracious Queen Katharine and in November, the King wrote to the lords of his Council in Edinburgh—we have resolved also that in our ancient kingdom, she be prayed for.

It seems that no papal dispensation was accorded or asked for the marriage of the Catholic Infanta with a heretic king, and a document, written some time after the marriage was consummated, exists in the Vatican archives in which the question is discussed as to whether and what canonical penalties, the queen had consequently incurred. It was argued that an allegation of blame would afflict beyond measure her most Serene Majesty, who being most pious, of very tender conscience, and full of zeal for the Catholic faith, would be caused thereby unconsolable grief, and as she is commonly reported to be with child, some untoward event might hence be greatly to be feared. It was also sagaciously pointed out that "It would likewise most seriously offend his most Serene Majesty her Consort, on whose countenance and protection depends the preservation, spread and increase of the Catholic religion in England, Scotland and Ireland.

In the winter of 1662, the Earl of Sandwich, Admiral of the Mediterranean fleet, set sail with a number of battleships to secure the commerce of the Mediterranean, and with one specially comfortable and daintily appointed vessel, the Royal Charles, to bring home the bride, when his military operations were over. Not till the spring did he arrive at Lisbon. The marriage of Charles and Catharine was celebrated by proxy, the admiral representing the king, and on April 2, the Infanta left the home of her youth, and embarked for England. She sailed in great state, escorted by fourteen men of war, and besides her ladies was accompanied by six chaplains, four bakers, a jewish perfumer, and a barber. After a rough voyage the fleet entered Portsmouth on May 13, and the Queen was taken to a royal abode in the town, from which she sent her chamberlain post haste to London, to announce her arrival to the King. The royal bridegroom certainly manifested no unseemly impatience to view his bride, for it was the 20th before he appeared at Portsmouth. Early in March he had announced to the House of Commons his intention of leaving town at Easter to meet the Infanta, and he ordered the streets to be repaired, "so that the Queen may enter with decency, and not find Whitehall under water." Little did the poor young lady know that the very night when the bells of London were ringing merrily for her home-coming, and "fires of joy" were blazing, her husband was supping with "my Lady Castlemaine."

The details of the first introduction of Charles to Catharine do not suggest a lively commencement—they are not exhilarating, and to say the least of it both man and maid must have been nervous, for they had never met before. Catharine was in bed, feverish and exausted after her stormy passage, and Charles in a letter dated Portsmouth, May 21, eight in the morning writes—I arrived here yesterday after two in the afternoon, and as soon as I had shifted myself, I went into my wife's chamber, who I found in bed by reason of a little cough, and some inclination to a few. . . I believe she will find herself very well this morning as soon as she wakes . . . I can now give you an account of what I have seen a-bed, which in short is: Her face is not so exact as to be called a beauty, though her eyes are excellent good, and not anything in her face that in the least degree can shame one; on the contrary, she hath as much agreeableness in her looks as ever I saw, and if I have any skill in physiognomy, which I think I have, she must be as good a woman as ever was born. Her conversation, as much as I can perceive, is very good, for she has wit enough, and a most agreeable voice. You will wonder to see how well we are acquainted already, for I am confident our two humours will agree very well together..." On the other hand, the King is said to have observed, when he first saw the Infanta, that he thought they had brought him a bas instead of a woman. The allusion to a bat, if it was ever made, probably arose from the hideous Portuguese fashion of dressing the hair to stand out on each side of the head like wings. The doubtless came a vision of the Portuguese court ladies—six frights, who called themselves maids of honour, and a duenna, another monster, who took the title of a governess to those extraordinary beauties. If it is hard to say from such conflicting accounts whether the King admired or despised his bride, he certainly was disappointed for the present with her dowry, one half of which was paid at the time, and then only in the shape of jewels, cotton, sugar, and other articles. The long face of the Merry Monarch, writes a chronicler of his Court, over his bales of cotton and tubs of sugar must have been sufficient to provoke the mirth even of his dullest courtier. So lightly too was the acquisition of Bombay esteemed, and so unsuccessfully was it managed, that in 1668 it was transferred to the East India Company, for an annual payment of £10. The day after the King's arrival at the Portsmouth, Catharine was convalescent. It was resolved therefore to celebrate the marriage without delay. She was entreated to waive her claim to the Catholic rite, but she was firm on this point, and it was solemnly performed in a private room by her almoaber, Stuart d'Aubigny, in the presence of Philip, afterwards Cardinal Howard, and of five other witnesses pledged to profound secrecy. Hence the King led her to the hall, across which a rail had been erected to divide the royal party from the company; and the Bishop of London having pronounced them married, in the name of the Father and of the son, and of the Holy Ghost, the ribbons which the bride wore in profusion were cut from her dress, and distributed in small portions among the spectators.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

JAPANESE GENERAL ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 20.

Telegrams received at St. Petersburg indicate that the Japanese are assuming the general offensive.

An official telegram, published at Tokio, states that the Japanese on the 18th inst., repulsed three Russian columns, advancing southward in the vicinity of the railway. Simultaneously 500 Russian cavalry attacked Kangpin on the right of the Liao and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Admiral Jonquieres has left Saigon on board the Guichen, but his destination is not known.

Reuter (Peking) says that the Russian Charge d'Affaires has informed China that the Japanese are proposing to remove the Emperor of Korea to Japan in contravention of the Simonoseki treaty.

LONDON, MAY 21.

Marshal Oyama is deploying heavy forces against General Linievitch's left and also getting in contact along the centre and right. It is not yet clear which wing is demonstrating and which will deliver the main blow.

It is evident from General Linievitch's preparations that he intends to accept a decisive battle.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Anarchists Killed.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Just as General Maximovitch, Governor-General of Warsaw, was about to leave the Cathedral after the Tsar's birthday service, a workman while attempting to evade two detectives, slipped on the kerbstone and fell causing a bomb in his pocket to explode. The workman and the detectives and a few who were standing close by were all blown to atoms and many others injured and the neighbouring buildings wrecked.

LONDON, MAY 20.

There were twenty-one wounded, three of them seriously from the bomb outrage at Warsaw.

The workman responsible for the outrage was a member of the Force Section of the Socialists.

The police are conducting house-to-house search and have made many arrests.

JAPANESE HOUSE-TAX ARBITRATION.

The Japanese house-tax arbitration award will be delivered at the Hague on the 22nd inst.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

German Activity.

BRITISH MISSION TO FEZ.

The unusually favorable reception of Count Tattenbach at Fez and the belief that he is prepared to make certain definite proposals to the Sultan, continues to make the Morocco question the subject of especial pre-occupation in Paris and London and communications are constantly passing between the two Governments.

Rumours of the impending resignation of M. Delcasse are again revived.

Mr. Lowther, the British Minister at Tangier, has left Tangier for Fez, accompanied by part of the Legation staff, several specially appointed military officers and the Sultan's Delegate for Foreign Affairs.

The Governor of Tangier accompanied the party for an hour's ride.

A NEW BATTLESHIP.

The Fastest Afloat.

THE LAUNCHING OF THE AFRICA.

The Admiralty has invited tenders for turbine machinery of 23,000 horse-power, the new ironclad mentioned on the 29th ult., which is to be built and which will make her the fastest ironclad in the world.

LONDON, MAY 21.

The battleship Africa was launched at Chatham yesterday and the cruiser Cochrane was launched at Glasgow.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Coming Marriage.

LONDON, MAY 20.

General Lacroix, the Governor of Lyons, will be at the head of the French mission which will attend the wedding of the Crown Prince of Germany.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Australians' Success.

The Australians have beaten the Gentlemen by an innings and 189 runs.

The Australians made 555 runs for 6 wickets and declared the innings finished.

Armstrong scored 248 runs and Darling 117 runs both unfinished.

Notts has beaten Essex by an innings and 172 runs.

The following matches were drawn :—

Cambridge University vs. Warwickshire.

Hampshire vs. Northampton.

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire.

LONDON, MAY 19.

Surrey has beaten Sussex by an innings and 184 runs.

Lancashire has beaten Derbyshire by 161 runs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SIAM FRONTIER.

Fresh Alteration.

LONDON, MAY 19.

M. Delcasse announced in the Chamber of Deputies that Siam had accepted the frontier demanded by France and the frontier would, consequently, be carried back from Cape Lemling to Paknamven River.

THE PROTECTORATE OVER EASTERN CHRISTIANS.

German Desires.

LONDON, MAY 20.

The "Cologne Gazette," in an inspired article, declares that Germany does not desire to be saddled with the endless annoyances resulting from a protectorate over the Christians in the East, but does not recognise the right assumed by France and points out that the German subjects are under the German jurisdiction.

THE VICEROY'S FUND.

The City Corporation has subscribed fifty guineas and the Peninsular and Oriental Company and Indo-European Telegraph Company, one hundred guineas each, to the Viceroy's fund.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs. a.
Amount already acknowledged.....	35,235 2
Brian Hope	20
Ramkrishna Narayan Hari in loving memory of his beloved brother and beloved son	10
Zavar Kuber	10
M. J. Mistri	15
"Mauna"	2
Total.....	Rs. 35,292-2

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MAIL.

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE Bombay mails of the 6th instant, arrived at Brindisi on the 18th inst.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

I. M. S. Captain H. M. Mackenzie and W. M. Anderson are posted as Civil Surgeons of Wana and Kurrum respectively.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. J. A. Manyan as acting Scandinavian Consul. Rangoon.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Rivaz, Assistant Accountant General, United Provinces, has six months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. McMorran, of Messrs Duncan Brothers, is gazetted to the Tea Cess Committee.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. R. J. Chalmers is appointed by the Secretary of State under Covenant as Chief Locomotive Draughtman and is posted to the North-Western Railway.

THE MONSOON IN COLOMBO.

The "Times of Ceylon" of May 16 says :—A heavy storm of rain with thunder and lightning, broke over Colombo last night between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m. and caused some damage in the city. The rain began coming down in a slight shower at 7-35 p. m., and after a few minutes ceased. It started again at 9-23, and soon increased to a heavy downpour. It rained continuously till half an hour after midnight, when it attained its maximum intensity. For fifteen minutes it fell in torrents, two-thirds of an inch coming down within that time. At 12-45 the rain lessened in volume but still held on till 1-25 this morning when it thinned into a comparatively mild shower which persisted till four minutes after 4 o'clock this morning and then ceased entirely. For the 24 hours ending at 9-30 this morning 3 inches of rain were registered in Colombo which seems to have had the wettest time in the Island.

Rathnapura had .33 of an inch, add Batticaloa .32. None of the other outstations registered more than half an inch and some were free from rain altogether. The amount of horizontal movement of air during the 24 hours in Colombo was 235 miles, and during the storm it was 35 miles—not much for a storm.

The storm caused no damage in the harbour, where all the shipping had anticipated a big burst and had prepared for it in time. H. M. S. Hyacinth the flagship of Admiral Atkinson-Willes, was moored at the end of the old breakwater and evidently did not appreciate the attention of the weather on the burst last night. She accordingly changed her moorings and took up the berth nearest to the shore.

The Kelani river is rising daily and a swift current has set in. The water is all muddy and in some parts of the river basin where the banks are low, the water is overflowing them and flooding the country. The Negombo canal is also overflowing its banks in some places.

Last night's rain storm brought down the wall of a house near the Kotahena Police Station. There was a man sleeping in the room but the wall fell outwards and the lucky occupant of the room is congratulating himself on his escape. A cocoanut tree came down on a small house at Maradana called "Mosque View." The house was newly built and still unoccupied. The damage done is not very extensive as only the corner of a room was damaged but the walls are probably shaken and will need rebuilding.

An extraordinary accident is reported from Dam Street. The road slopes at a steep angle, and the drains flow with considerable force. It seems a beggar woman and her child were sleeping in a verandah near Mr. Advocate Wadsworth's house. The child woke up during the storm and somehow missed her footing. She fell into the drain and was swept away screaming in terror. The mother awoke in alarm and had no idea of what had happened. She heard the child's cries in diminuendo and ran down. She found the little girl, safe and uninjured, except for a few bruises on the legs, clinging to a door step. The noise of the rain drowned the cries of both who ultimately found shelter in a carpenter's booth.

The Drainage Works have suffered considerably, the downpour having filled the trenches with water in several places. Men and pumps were at the water to-day for several hours.

Passengers by the 9-40 train this morning from Wellawatte might have seen a perilous, but at the same time amusing sight. Two outrigger canoes off the coast between the Kollupitiya railway station and the Galle Face Hotel were making strenuous efforts to cross the reef. The sea was rough and the waves were breaking high over the bar. One of the canoes twice capsized, the outrigger flying up in the air and the men being thrown out. Finally the boatmen waited their opportunity and succeeding in rising on the crest of the wave, managed to cross the reef and proceed with their fishing. The railway was lined along the shore with interested spectators.

ON the 29th ultimo Mr. E. C. Downes, R.N.R., third Officer of the P. and O. s.s. India, who had been ill only a few days, succumbed to septic pneumonia, and was buried at sea. Mr. Downes had been with the P. and O. Company for about six years, and this was his second trip on the "India" he having previously spent his time on the "Osiris." His death caused quite a gloom on board, as he was a very popular officer.

THE JOCKEY CLUB.

BY

FREDERIC ADYE.

(Author of "The Queen of the Moor," &c.).

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NEWMARKET!—the metropolis of that great national institution, known to all men as the Turf—what glamour rests upon the very name! How manifold the associations connected with it! The famous heath, stretching out on either hand of the little town on its "Race" and "Bury" sides, the latter traced out into training tracks, the former as its name implies into actual courses of varying lengths and shapes, is haunted for the veteran Turfite with a thousand memories, while it exercises a wondrous fascination even upon those whose main interests in life lie in far different directions. The habitue who, when he comes in sight of it, invariably takes off his hat to the historic Ditch, which is really an elongated mound, does so to the memory of generations of brave men, fair ladies, and gallant horses, who have made, by their presence and exploits thereon, Newmarket Heath one of the most interesting localities in the British Isles.

ROYALTY AND THE TURF.

The heath appears to have been first used for the purpose to which it has ever since been devoted, in the reign of James I. This king, who seems to have paid more serious attention to the horse supply of his realm than any preceding monarch (though Henry VIII, also made it a subject of some legislation) saw probably in horse-racing a means of improving the breed; though with equal probability his personal predilection for the sport had much to do with his patronage of it. At all events, he built some commodious stables in the town for his own use, which were rebuilt on a large scale by Charles II., and again in the middle of the last century by the Rothschilds. A royal palace or at least a mansion for the King's residence, was also maintained there until it was burned down about the year 1683; when it was ordered some time later to be rebuilt, not, however, at Newmarket, but at Winchester.

The royal patronage of the turf thus begun was continued through most of the subsequent reigns. Even when the Crown devolved upon Queen Anne, she not only supplemented the Royal Plates, but ran horses in her own name; two greys, Pepper and Salt, competing for the Gold Cup at York (another early centre of the sport) in 1712, and 1713; while in the following year, another horse of hers, a bay named Star, won over the same course only a few days before her Majesty's decease. Our late Queen, however, did not retain a racing stable as an appanage of her royal estate, but during nearly the whole of her long reign, the breeding establishment maintained at Hampton Court was accepted as the official recognition of the importance of horse-breeding to her realm, while the Queen's Plates and the Royal Buckhounds testified to her sympathy with the sports of her subjects. The interest taking in racing by our present King is, as all the world knows, very great, and is by no means the least esteemed of his many popular traits, as witness the loyal ovation, which every horse winning under the Royal colours of purple, crimson, and gold, is sure to receive on any racecourse in the Kingdom.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE TURF.

But the real autocracy of Newmarket and of the turf is not Royalty, but the Jockey Club, than which no Czar, or Shah, or Sultan, or Ameer, has greater power, or exercises more sovereign sway over his dependencies, than does this august body. Its members form an oligarchy or aristocracy of the most unlimited character; but well and wisely on the whole have they administered the trust confided to them by the general assent of the world of sport. The Jockey Club is reputed to have been formed in, or about the year 1750, though there appears to be no authentic record either of the exact date of its institution, or of its original composition. Probably, like Topsy, it grew. Up to this approximate date the general rendezvous and headquarters of the guiding spirits of the turf seems to have been the Red Lion Inn; and we may conjecture that the building of the old Jockey Clubroom in 1752 marked the development of informal, and, perhaps, impromptu, committees into an organised club. The now famous New Rooms, which serve also as a royal residence, when the King visits Newmarket, were erected some twenty years later. Stewards of the Jockey Club, a sub-committee charged with the administration of its laws and the execution of its decisions, were first appointed in the year 1762.

The vast extent of Newmarket Heath, which is now either the absolute property of the Jockey Club, or over which they lease or hold running rights, was acquired piecemeal. The round Course, the Bacon Course, the Flat, the Rowley Mile, the Abingdon Mile, and the several tracts of training ground to the east of the town, such as the Bury Hill, the Warren Hill, and the famous Limekilns (scene of so many trials fraught with so much interest to the betting fraternity) have been added one by one to the wide domain over which the club holds now undisputed sway; often after long and patient negociations, and, as may be imagined, at very considerable expense. Its latest acquisitions have been the Waterhall Farm, affording a fine straight gallop of two miles; and the Exning Estate, which was in a way an obligatory purchase, to obviate the erection of houses by speculative builders too near the sacred heath. This latter purchase proved so expensive as to necessitate a mortgage on the whole property, though it promised at the same time to turn out eventually quite a profitable investment. In that year, 1882, the club showed remarkable enterprise, as it also laid down a fine tan gallop for winter use.

FROM WESTMINSTER TO NEWMARKET.

The leading spirit of the Jockey Club was for a great number of years, the famous Admiral Rous. Elected a steward in 1838, after resigning his seat for Westminster, he practically at once assumed the reins of government, and, since the turf began to be a national institution, no one man has ever exercised over it such a commanding influence for good. Emphatically was he the right man in the right place. A stern disciplinarian, imbued with the traditions of the quarter-deck, on which he had so gallantly served in his earlier years, he was, nevertheless, a cheery and gay companion, as all who enjoyed the privilege of his personal acquaintance would admit.

As a financial administrator, he was admirable. Finding the club seriously embarrassed on his election, he by his labours not merely placed it on a sounder footing, but actually increased its revenues from a bare £3,000 per annum to £18,000. What a Chancellor of the Exchequer may the country have lost, when he relinquished the senate for the turf! but it is as a handicapper he will be best remembered by the racing world; and here his industry and energy were equally remarkable. In the early morning hours, he was about, race-glass in hand, scanning the horses at exercise; and woe betide any he caught shirking their work, or going delicately to get weight off. Later with an eagle eye would he watch every race to detect "pulling" to the same dishonest end, in short, he was up to all the tricks of the trade. The main end and object of his life seemed to be the purification of the turf, and here his remarkable astuteness and ceaseless vigilance availed much to keep within bounds the dishonesty and chicanery for which the modern system of big handicaps affords such abundant scope. The gallant Admiral had two pet aversions, betting and tobacco. Both he and his great friend and co-steward, Mr. George Payne (another most interesting turfite) would have heartily subscribed to the famous "Counterblaste of King James," for both held that half the ills that human flesh in these days is heir to might be traced to the use of that pernicious weed. As to the former vice (we will leave out his friend here) the Admiral's views were very strong. In one characteristically impetuous letter to the "Times" he proposed that any person winning more than £30,000 over one race should forfeit his winnings, and that any member of the Jockey Club, who should win more than £50,000 over a race (a liberal margin this, some of us would think!) should be expelled from that select body. It was racing for pure sport that the Admiral, in common with every true lover of the thorough bred horse, desired to foster and encourage. He was considered to be a consummate judge of a horse's merits, and was acquainted with the public form and reputed capacity of pretty well every animal in training. He made occasional mistakes, as every mortal does; perhaps many, but far fewer than might have been expected in so difficult and arduous an undertaking. His favourite form of asseveration was the curious and old-fashioned one of offering to eat his hat, if for instance such a horse beat such another at such a weight; and as such unexpected contingencies will happen in equine, no less than in human, affairs, it was computed that had this weird threat been systematically carried out, the appointment of hatter to the gallant admiral would have been quite a lucrative one.

CHAMPIONS OF THE PURITY OF THE TURF.

The sister service has also contributed a bright ornament to the Jockey Club in the person of General Peel (the owner of Siane, Orlando, Peter, and other high-class horses), while the Duke of Grafton and Lord Glasgow were two other notables, whose names will always be associated with the Jockey Club so long as it exists. The sterner the sway exercised by its functionaries in the matter of purity and honesty, the less popular as a matter, of course, will be the more prominent of its members with a certain class of owner. A good story for instance, is told of the notorious Colonel O'Kelly (a fine type of Irish adventurer, and owner of the ever-famous Eclipse). He is reported to have made a stipulation when engaging a new jockey that he must not ride for any of the blacklegs. "Very good" the jockey said, "but who are they?" "Why, the Duke of Grafton and the rest of the Jockey Club," was the impudent rejoinder. Lord Glasgow was so jealous for the purity of the administration to which he belonged that to the end of his life, he would journey to Newmarket from any distance to oppose the election of a certain honourable and gallant Colonel, to whom for some unknown reason he strongly objected. What he had against him was never known, but his antipathy availed to prevent the Colonel's election during his lifetime, though he was elected afterwards, and it was reported that the relentless old Earl left him a thumping legacy (Custance in his Recollections thinks £20,000) by way of compensation or amende honorable; from which we should be inclined to infer that his opposition must have been of a personal rather than of a public character. Lord Glasgow was of an extremely choleric and irritable (though very generous) disposition. It is of him the famous story is told of throwing an insolent waiter out of the windows, breaking his leg, and coolly ordering him to be "put down in the bill!" The mantle of these great men of the past and particularly of the brave old Admiral, seems in these latter days to have fallen chiefly upon the shoulders of the late Mr. Lowther and Lord Durham; though we cannot doubt that every member of our unique Turf Parliament, which has perhaps no exact counterpart in the world, does and will, mindful of present obligations and honourable traditions of the past, seek ever to maintain those principles of justice, integrity, and fair play, which alone can justify the absolute autocracy of the famous club; and which afford also the best reply to the many opponents who would rejoice not to amend, but permanently to end, this greatest and most universal of our national sports.

THE WORK OF THE CLUB AND ITS OFFICIALS.

The work of the Jockey Club, besides financing and regulating matters at headquarters, consists in the supervision and control of every "legitimate" race meeting in the country. Its chief officials are the Clerk of the Course, who is expected to superintend every detail of the meeting, such as the arrangement of the weighing room, the saddling paddock, the betting rings, stands, refreshment rooms or booths, and so on. Of this official Messrs. Frail, Dorling, and Ferral have been notable representatives.

The Starters—in which capacity the late Mr McGeorge, Lord Marcus Beresford, the ex-Jockey Custance, and Mr. Arthur Coventry, have all done good service. The superseding of the old flag system by the "starting gate" has modified, though it can hardly be said to have lightened, the starter's labours, or relieved the anxiety inseparable from the office. The Judge: this is a very onerous post the difficulty in a close finish, particularly when horses are running wide of each other, of deciding whether one horse just has his nose in front or it was a dead heat, requiring a quick eye and a clear head. Mr. Clark filled this post with great acumen for many years, his deputy Mr. Robinson, succeeding him in the office in 1888.

Other important officers are the Clerk of the Scales, whose duty it is to see that each rider pulls his proper weight; the handicapper, who apportions that weight, and the stake holder.

Next Week:

"A PANORAMA OF THE TURF," BY E. H. COOPER.

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ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE R. I. M. S. Canning, Commander A. J. Marsack, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, which port she left on the 10th instant. She brought Government stores, and the following passengers:—Assistant Surgeon L. G. Scott, Warder Mr. Thompson, Matron Mrs Hart, and 54 police escort.

God bless our Government! exclaims the Lahore paper. A certain military officer, changing stations on transfer, despatched his heavy baggage in advance, in a manner not unusual among experienced Anglo-Indians who have found that small conveniences smooth the path of life. Thereafter his transfer was cancelled—prior to his leaving his original station. The following official ruling is the sequel:—"I have the honour to state that Captain Blank is not entitled to the refund in question, as the Government of India has decided that officers who send their heavy baggage in advance and whose tranfers are subsequently countermanded are not entitled to reimbursement of freight on such baggage."

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

MONSOON PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

ALIKE in the Council chamber of the Governor-General at Simla and under the pepul tree, in the most remote village in the mofussil, the question of the hour is the question of the monsoon. Imperial finance, equally with preparations for the wedding of the little daughter of the humblest cultivator, depend upon that one great "If". The accounts of the Government of India have been balanced for a surplus. The outlook generally is prosperous, but a drift of the wind, in the wrong direction, during the next few days, arisen no one knows how, may send the Finance Member to borrow, where best he may, and mean misery to millions in the land.

The annually recurring anxiety, at this season, is so universal and so great that, up to three years ago, the official Meteorological Department was a bureau of prophecy. The Reporter was bidden by the Government of India, in language as modern as the command was primeval, to look into the future and foretell its events. Thermometers and wind-gauges were the divining rods and altars of sacrifice. Telegrams and barometic readings took the place of incantations and spells. The terms of the official report were those of the oracle, but the inspiration of the Government of India proved defective in potency. The dreams dreamed in the office were not justified in the clouds. The wind blew where it listed, regardless of the course laid down for it at Simla. Monsoons failed when they ought to have been normal. They were abundant when only the average was hoped for. The "izzat" of the Department suffered. It became clear that something was wrong with the magic. A change was made, therefore, in the system. The public are now told, in the daily weather charts, what the conditions point to for to-morrow, but are left to draw their own conclusions as to the significance of the observations which have reference to the monsoon.

Where a scientific department has failed in its interpretation of the returns, the journalist may well hesitate in any endeavour to read a meaning into them. It is permissible, however, to notice a few of the main features of the situation and to recall the tendencies which meteorologists have associated with each.

This is the more easy on account of the very strongly marked nature of the phenomena which have characterised the present year. It takes no scientific observation to tell residents of Northern India that the past winter has been one of the coldest on record. The extraordinary heaviness and lateness of the Himalayan snowfall is a matter that is also obvious, since it is testified to by correspondents in your columns from Kashmir and Afghanistan as well as from Sikkim and Assam stations. The heavy and late snowfall has been followed, at least in Bengal and Assam, by an unusually cold April and May. There has thus arisen, over the eastern half of India, a set of conditions which meteorologists have been in the habit of regarding as inimical to the advance of the rain bearing winds of the monsoon. The area of present low temperture and consequent high barometic pressure has not hitherto extended over Western India. Should the monsoon reach the shores of Ceylon at present, it would certainly find a path of less resistance on the West than on the East. In other words the Bengal current would have less chance of penetrating into India than would the Bombay current. No doubt many things may happen before the monsoon arrives. The conditions which appear to be now adverse to the prospects of the whole of Bengal and the United Provinces, a region which depends, for most of its rain, upon the Bengal current, may by then have given place to others of a favourable nature. Similarly, what now looks more promising for the Deccan, Central India, Bombay, the Punjab and Sind, may undergo alteration for the worse.

The cables which have been published so far from the Indian Ocean observing stations indicate a state of things which is not unfavourable for the advance towards India, in due course, of the wet trade winds, which follow the sun in its summer inclination to the north, and eventually become the monsoon.

In spite, therefore, of the general retarding effect upon the arrival of the monsoon in India by late snowfall in the Himalayas, there seems no reason to fear that enough moisture-laden air will not be available, within reach of the coasts of India, in proper time. It is an another matter whether the conditions within India itself will then be such as to create the necessary indraught to convey this moisture over the country. This is certainly not the case, at the moment, in Bengal, though it is in Bombay, and there appears to be no means of predicting whether no changes of sufficient magnitude to materially modify the outlook are probable before it is too late for them to be effective.

The history of previous monsoons appears to throw little light upon the situation, since years of both abundant and scanty rainfall are to be found amongst those with points of resemblance to the present one.

After so abnormal a winter as the past it is only natural to expect something unusual in the monsoon, but beyond this speculation, one loses oneself in uncertainty.

The Punjab Government has arrived here for its summer session, and the station is as full as may be. The usual races, polo-tournament and horse show are being arranged and the Amateur Dramatic Club has opened its season with a small afternoon performance which is to be the preclude to more aspiring effort hereafter.

Last Saturday most of the offices were closed and a number of people visited Sipi, a valley some six miles out of the station, to see the hill-people's fair which is annually held there. The road is that to Mashobra, which has been converted, during the past winter, from being little more than a mere hill track, into a wide and convenient highway. The tunnel, where Lord Kitchener broke his leg, is still in the hands of workmen who are widening it throughout its length. When this is finished it will be possible to drive all the way from Simla to Mashobra, and six miles of a really excellent and well-fenced level road will have been added to the restricted space which the station affords for riding. The new mule track, below the existing Mall, which is to connect Simla with Sanjauli, is also a valuable improvement to the place. It has been excellently aligned and constructed and will not only relieve the Mall of traffic, but will afford valuable additional space for exercise. It should be opened very shortly.

BEWARE OF PICK POCKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I take this opportunity through the medium of your valuable paper to warn the public to beware of pickpockets at the Church Gate Railway Station. On the night of the 18th inst, while I was buying my ticket at that station, my purse was abstracted from my pocket. On reporting to the Deputy Station Master, he informed that during the last fortnight many complaints had been received of such thefts at that station, and that a detective had been specially stationed there to keep a watch and advised me to lodge a complaint with the police. Thereupon I made a written complaint to the police, but had ultimately to withdraw it, as I found that I should have to stay in Bombay, for the night, and also because the police jamadar at Grant Road Station, a courteous Parsi gentleman—coolly gave it as his opinion that my story was unbelievable. But still the fact remains that such thefts have been taking place at that station for some time as the Deputy Station Master informed me, and I write this so that persons, who have occasion to use that station may be more careful.—Yours, &c.,

H. M. M.

Surat, May 20.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Weakening of Cotton.

THE WHOLESALE CLOTHING INDUSTRY.

VENEZUELAN FINANCE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

MESSRS. HUBBARD BROTHERS AND CO., in their weekly cotton letter, dated April 25, say that behind the obvious factors—heavy receipts and weaker Southern markets—the "real underlying weakness" of the cotton market is the apparent failure of the efforts put forth materially to reduce the acreage. It is now generally admitted that the reduction will not exceed 10 per cent. The lateness of the preparations for the new crop has so far attracted neither an investment nor a trade demand, and speculation has received such shocks in the Chicago wheat pit and in Wall-street that the cotton market expects little support from outside. "This aggregation of factors," say Messrs. Hubbard, "has created a very bearish feeling throughout the cotton markets, and a further decline is confidently expected by nearly everyone in the trade. They argue that, with the spinner well supplied, the surplus is bound to weigh heavily upon the market for a long time to come, regardless of the continued good demand for cotton goods, which in many instances is placing the American mills as well under contract as are those of Lancashire. No attention is being paid to the reports of delay in the preparations of the new crop or to the unfavourable weather conditions, which are regarded as only momentary, and bound to be followed by better weather in the near future. Only a very few of the more conservative operators regard the situation as calling for caution, because of weather conditions and the idea that after such a sharp decline it is dangerous to follow a unanimous bearish feeling at comparatively low prices."

The wholesale clothing industry, so long depressed, is now in a better way. The Easter demand for clothing came well up to expectations, and the output in all departments showed an increase on that of last year. Although the weather has been against the trade, retailers' stocks have been reduced to a low ebb; repeat orders are coming steadily to hand, and the factories are well occupied, with every prospect of a steady run of business from now to the August Bank Holiday. The activity is most pronounced in the special order department, where overtime has been general during the last week or two, and as only the better class of goods are produced in this branch its revival indicates an increased spending power amongst the people. Money also seems to be more plentiful with the retailers than it has been for some time past, and remittances to the wholesale houses have of late been numerous. This, of course, has renewed confidence, and manufacturers are now pushing the trade much more actively than they cared to do when collections were difficult. There are no signs of any marked revival in the shipping trade; the Australasian and South African markets are taking small parcels only. Reports from the Cape, however, are of a more cheerful character, and the representatives of the clothing houses speak hopefully of the future. The same thing, unfortunately, cannot be said of the Australasian markets, in which a strong Protectionist agitation is now going on against the importation of British "ready-mades."

Messrs. Ross T. Smyth and Co., grain importers, of Manchester, Liverpool, and London, write calling attention to a remarkable example of despatch in the discharge of grain cargoes in the Manchester docks. The steamship Italiana from Bahia Blanca began to discharge at the Ship Canal Company's grain elevator at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, and between that time and 5-30 p.m., or in eight working hours, 1,860 tons of wheat were discharged and weighed on landing—an average of 232 1-2 tons per hour. The discharge was resumed at 8-15 a.m. on Wednesday, and the vessel was cleared of her cargo at 8-20 p.m. on the same day (11 1-2 working hours) during which 2,144 tons were landed, at the rate of 193·44 tons per hour. Thus the whole cargo of 4,004 tons was discharged in 19 1-2 working hours at the rate of nearly 210 tons an hour. The actual lifting time was only 16 3-4 hours, the rest of the time being occupied in moving the vessel into position for working the different holds.

The "Oil and Colourman's Journal" refers in a recent issue to the systematic attempt which is now being made by the Standard Oil Company to capture the British Trade in lubricants and absorb the profits for the benefit of that overgrown institution. In Lancashire the refining and blending of lubricating oil trade is an industry of considerable importance and its overthrow would be a very serious misfortune. Therefore before playing into the hands of the American monopolists it might be well for consumers to consider whether any ultimate gain in economy or efficiency is likely to result. The plan of campaign adopted by the Standard Oil Company appears to be to make an offer to every large establishment to take over the whole responsibility for lubricating at the present annual cost, returning a bonus of 10 or 15 per cent at the end of the year. Should this plan be successful, undoubtedly the British refiner will be squeezed out. But what will happen when this consummation is reached? It is hardly to be expected that the tempting terms offered in order to stamp out competition will be maintained, or that American oil kings, when they find themselves masters of the market, will not charge such prices as will handsomely recoup them for any temporary loss which they may have sustained during the fight.

Shipping on the Upper Rhine between Strassburg and Basle has entered upon a new stage of its development. The other day considerable excitement was aroused in Basle by the arrival of a steamer of 350-h.p. from Ruhrort, in Rhenish Prussia. The feasibility of regular navigation on this part of the Rhine has hitherto never been satisfactorily established, but recent trails have been so favourable that a regular steam towing service is now to be inaugurated as far as Basle, at any rate for several months of the year. A Ruhrort shipping company is at the present moment building a specially constructed paddle-ing of 1,200 h.p. exclusively for the Basle-Strassburg service. It is expected that this new service will have a stimulating effect upon trade between Germany and Switzerland, and English trade with Switzerland via Rotterdam and the Rhine will, of course, share in any economy that may be effected.

The Governor of Lagos in his message to the Legislative Council presenting the Estimates for the financial year 1905-6 points out that under "Forests and Agriculture" there appears a grant of £2,000 guaranteed to the British Cotton-growing Association for three years as a subvention from the colony. The export of cotton in 1904 largely increased, and amounted to 815 tons, valued at £13,463, the whole of this being grown by native planters. Mr. Martin, the Manager of the Cotton-growing Association's estates at Ibadan, hopes that during 1905 the Association may export 6,000 bales, say 1,200 tons, of their own growing.

"El constitucional," the official journal of the Venezuelan Government, publishes the text of a decree by President Castro providing for the conversion and consolidation of the internal, national 6 per cent debt and the 1 per cent "titulos." In their place a new issue is to be created, called the National Internal Consolidated Debt, bearing interest at 3 per cent per annum, secured on the entire proceeds of the liquor tax, which are to be appropriated exclusively to this purpose. The certificate of the new debt are to be issued during the current year in exchange for those of the old debt, which are to be burnt in the presence of the Commission of Public credit, and from January 1, 1906, the Commission is to pay interest on the new debt at the beginning of every month. Provision is made for the appropriation of 1 per cent in the first 15 days of January and July respectively to a fund for the amortisation of the debt. The "Constitutional" hails this as a "transcendental decree which puts an end to all the fiscal questions of Venezuela!"

At a meeting at Hamburg held on 27th April between representatives of the cement industry o

England, France, Rhenish-Westphalia, South Germany, and Belgium arrangements were made regulating the trade with Holland up to 1914. The regulation of trade in other markets was also discussed, and at a conference shortly to be held, it is expected that an agreement will be entered into by representatives of practically every European cement industry. England and France have already expressed their willingness to come to an arrangement with Germany on the basis of average prices during the past five years. A meeting is to take place next week in Berlin in order to arrange a union of the various German groups. A favourable result is confidently expected, as it is considered very unlikely that any large exporting concern will hold aloof.

The directors of the Bayer Chemical Company in their annual report pass some severe strictures upon the recently concluded German commercial treaties In the framing of these treaties, the hopes of the Company, it appears, were disappointed and its gravest apprehensions were more than fulfilled. The treaty with Austria and Hungary in particular is condemned as certain to have most detrimental effect on German industry, and in consequence of its provisions the Bayer Company will have to establish branch factories abroad. This is but another indication that the "power to negotiate" is by no means the panacea for fiscal ills which some of our tariff reformers believe it to be.

The fine new steamers specially built for Messrs. Elders and Fyffes' Manchester-West Indian banana trade are now coming into the service. The Nicoya, after successful speed trials on the Clyde last Thursday, sailed for Limon, where she is due to load her first cargo on the 17th instant. She has a gross registered tonnage of 3,910 tons, her holds are insulated throughout, she has a very complete installation of air-cooling machinery for keeping the fruit, at the proper temperature, and she has also good accommodation for passengers. The three steamers are alike in size and equipment. The second of the trio, the Pacuare, is to leave Ardrossan on Saturday for Limon, where she should arrive on the 24th inst., whilst the third steamer, the Zent; which follows her on the 20th inst., is due at Limon on June 7. These three ships, with the Matina, Manistee, and Miami, which were built for the service last year, and the Chickahominy, Greenbrier, Appomattox, and Oracabessa, with which it was begun three years ago, will have an aggregate capacity of about 400,000 bunches of bananas. The existence of such a fleet testifies to the remarkably rapid development of this new trade and to the growing popularity of West Indian fruit in England.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE FINALS.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE VS. CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS."

ANOTHER DRAW.

A PHENOMENALLY large crowd lined the four sides of the Cooperage, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the final contest in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament of 1905 between the Grant Medical College and the Cathedral High School "Old Boys." More than usual interest attached to the game owing to both being local teams. From their past achievements the Medical boys naturally had more favour with the cognoscente and though they made a very game defence from start to finish they appeared to be a bit lacking in energy. This may be attributed to their thrice fought battle with the Howards for three days consecutively. Fortunately there was no signs of hooting shouting of uncalled for and unwarranted remarks on Saturday afternoon as characterised the game on the three previous afternoons, From the opening of the game the "Old Boys" showed up and were the first to annex a goal; but before half time the other side, though apparently fatigued, were able to equalize. Excitement now ran high as both sides played all they knew to make the winning goal. The match, however, ended in a draw and will be replayed this evening when even a more exciting contest may be anticipated. Details:—

The game commenced at 5-10 p.m., punctually. The "Old Boys" opened the attack and Gawthorne within a minute of the start shot in but, he was declared off side and the goal was disallowed. From the "bully" on the Medical "25" Gillespie broke away but all attempts were baulked before they could get too dangerous. Soon after Gimi made another brisk attack but the final hit went wide. A minute later the "Boys" notched a corner which Spilling converted. The "Old Boys" continued on the aggressive, but the ball was at this stage frequently sent into touch. Putting themselves together the Medical made a fine rush up. but were again interrupted by "foul." Give and take play characterised the next few minutes of play when George broke through and nearly scored. Cody relieve the pressure and eventually passing to Vardon, the latter equalised. Excitement now ran high as Fido made another dashing run up his opponents' territory, but he was again repulsed and the "Old Boys" obtained a corner. Two exciting skirmishes ensued in front of the Medical goal though nothing resulted. The Medicos once more reversed the order and some pretty passing by the forward line was noticeable. The final hit, however, lodged the sphere wide of the posts and the "Old Boys" soon after once more put the Medical on the defensive when the half time whistle was piped with the game one all.

On changing ends the "Boys" pressed and things looked dangerous for the Medical when one of the former's forwards was fouled. This resulted in the venue of hostilities being reversed, and Fern just missed the net by the ball hitting the post. "Sticks" against one of their halves once more altered the state of affairs. A minute later the "Old Boy's" nearly scored. Excitement was now at its highest as both sides endeavoured vigorously to notch the winning stroke. A corner in favour of the Medicos enhanced the excitement among the spectators, but nothing resulted and hostilities were again carried up in favour of the "Old Boys" Another reverse was the verdict and the Medicos obtained yet another corner which also remained unconverted. The period soon after closed with the game "a draw."

An extra seven minutes were allowed each way but without result, and the match ended in a draw, each side accounting for one goal. Result:—

Cathedral "Old Boys"	1 Goal
Grant Medical College	1 Goal

The following were the teams:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE:—Goal—V. Emile; Backs W. Cody and H. Gimi; Halves—F. Owers. T. Johnstone and H. R. Gillespie; Forwards—O. Harrison, W. Jones, G. Fido, S. Vardon, and A. Sinclair.

CATHEDRAL "OLD BOYS":—Goal—G. Flynn; Backs—N Essai and R. W. Roberts; Halves—J. Hildreth, E. D. Smith and R Fido; Forwards—E. Fern, A. Samways, A. Spilling, N. George, and A. Gawthorne.

REFEREES—Lieut. Turnbull and Mr. C. M. Ward.

A SERIES of motor-car accidents involving injury to children having taken place recently, it is a most seasonable time at which to revive a scheme started some two and a half years since by "Motoring Illustrated," for the organisation of a scheme by motorists similar to the Pearson Fresh Air plan which has brought so much happiness to hundreds of thousands of slum children. It is not much to ask that motorists should lend their cars on one day out of the yearly 365 to convey little slum, institution, or orphan children for a few happy, healthy hours to the seaside. This small tithe of the pleasures each motor-owner derives from his car he might offer to his less fortunate brothers and sisters, "these little ones" of mean streets and sordid surroundings. To laugh and be happy is the heritage of childhood. But hundreds of thousands of baby Britishers never come into their own of the heritage of happiness. Each motor-owner can, if he will, give one unalloyed day of delight to six or seven children disinherited by poverty, orphanhood, or neglect of their right to enjoyment.

CATHARINE OF BRAGANZA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

After the marriage, the Queen who was very tired, went to lie down, and the King took his supper with the Queen on her bed. On the 25th Charles wrote to Lord Clarendon—I must be the worst man living (which I hope I am not) if I be not a good husband. I am confident never to humours were better fitted together than ours are.

Meanwhile, far away in our ancient Kingdom, arrangements were set on foot to economically combine on May 29 festivities for the King's birth-day, his restoration, and his wedding. On that day cannon were shot, drums, beat, trumpets blown, accompanied by much drinking of royal healths in the principal towns Linlithgow, most loyal of burghs, made her public fountain to flow for hours "with divers coloured wines of France and Spain." There the Earl of Linlithgow, the parish minister and the bailies drank his Majesty's health the minister offered a prayer, a psalm was sung, a collation was enjoyed, and wineglasses and sweetmeats were cheerfully flung amongst the people. A marvellous erection was constructed of rocks and kirk stools, on which figured the devil as an angel of light, and a old hag personified the Solemn League and Covenant. The bailies and the parish minister were held responsible for these shocking revels—but retribution soon followed; the most guilty bailie died bankrupt, the minister became a bishop! Had Catharine of Braganza beheld the celebrations at Linlithgow, the devil and the Covenant, and all the rest of it, she would probably have been more perplexed than ever over the religious condition of her husband's subjects.

The royal bridal party was delayed for a day or two at Portsmouth—"by reason," writes his Majesty, that there are not carts to be had . . . to transport all our guarde-infantas,—that is to say, the hoops of the Portingall ladies. On May 27 the cavalcade left Portsmouth, and after a night at Windsor reached Hampton Court Palace. The Queen had now time to unpack, and to settle herself in her beautiful new home. In describing in his delightful Diary, the glories of Hampton Court John Evelon writes—The Queen's bed was an embroidery of silver on crimson velvet, and cost £8,000, being a present made by the States of Holland when his Majesty returned .... The great looking-glass and toilet of beaten massive gold was given by the Queen-mother. The Queen brought over with her from Portugal such Indian cabinets as had never before been seen here. He then dilates on the hangings designed by Raphael, very rich with gold, the numerous paintings, including the Triumphs of Cæsar by Andrea Mantegna, the gardens, the fountain with sirens, and the park of stately lime trees. He cannot resist observations on the monstrous fardingales and complexions olivader, and sufficiently unagreeable of the Portuguese maids of honour. They were accompanied by a Mother of the maids, and an old knight, a lock of whose hair quite covered the rest of his bald pate, bound on by a thread very oddly. Her Majesty he describes as dressed like her ladies. Her hair was a fore-top, long and turned aside very strangely. She was yet of the handsomest countenance of all the rest, and, though low of stature prettily shaped, languishing and excellent eyes, her teeth wronging her mouth by sticking a little too far out; for the rest lovely enough. Evelyn heard the Portuguese music at Hampton Court, consisting of pipes, harps, and very ill voices.

An income of £30,000 a year was settled on Queen Catharine, and her household was splendidly appointed. It included her grand Almoner, Father Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk, three other almoners, one a bishop, and her confessor; a Treasurer of the Chapel, two Portuguese preachers, six English Benedictines, and eleven Franciscan friars, beside chapel musicians, alter servers and porters. These for the soul. For the body she had her Lord Chamberlain, her Vice Chamberlains, a Steward of the Revenues, a Chancellor and Keeper of her Great Seal; a Master of the Horse, serjeants-at-law, secretaries, a Surveyor General, and generals of several departments, besides a host of other officials—gentlemen ushers, cup-bearers, carvers, grooms ladies-in-waiting, maids of honour, and dressers. Brilliant and overwhelming indeed it must all have appeared to the young Infanta. Ere long she was to have more bewilder her, for within a few short months of her marriage she had a rude awaking to the short of domestic felicity she was likely to enjoy with Charles II. Having first proposed the Lady Castlemaine (as it happened she had born him a son since his wife's arrival) as a lady of the Queen's bedchamber, he, defiant of all decency, deaf to all expostulations, presented this infamous woman to her Majesty in the midst of princes and nobles on a State day at Hampton Court. The Queen fainted away, and was carried from the room, whilst the party hastily broke up. This dreadful scene was but the prelude to a long and bitter tragedy.

Whilst on the one hand Lord Chancellor Clarendon, then in the zenith of his power, undertook the task of bringing the Queen to submit, on the other he freely told the King that he was demanding of his wife "that which flesh and blood could not comply with." "Rather," said Catharine to Clarendon, than submit to the degradation offered to her, I shall put myself on board of any small vessel and return to Lisbon. Poor Catharine; She had indeed been ill equipped by her convent up-bringing for her life in the court of Charles II. Evil of which she had never learnt, sins of whose existence she was ignorant, were thought nothing of by those around her now. From the companionship of those whose belief was that this fleeting moment of life on earth is, but the threshold of a measureless eternity of bliss or anguish that as a man soweth so shall he also reap, she had been suddenly thrust into a camp of men and women the motto of whose lives appeared to be, judging from the manner in which they spent them, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. It was a world where God was forgotten and the devil was well served.

There was discord between man and wife in the Palace, and in the autumn of 1662 there was much anger in the nation. According to a writer of the day, London was much discontented that 1,960 ministers was turned out of their living's, and Dunkirk give to the French . . . that the King only minus his mistresses . . . and that popery was coming in, that the people of England would not endure these things, but would speedily rise.

Catharine had now to choose between three courses: to leave her husband and to return to Portugal, to give in to him and condone his immoralities, or to reform him. In September her Portuguese retainers were despatched to their native land, with the exception of her ecclesiastics and one old lady. She was now very lonely; she spoke as yet, but little English, she belonged to a religion which was under a ban, and beheld her co-religionists crushed by merciless penal legislation. Even the Catholics of London, who had hoped to profit by her presence, were now forbidden to enter her chapel on pain of the punishment ordered by law. It was probably about this time that she made up her mind to remain, and to do her best by prayer and by example to convert her husband and her adopted country. Nor was she likely to forget, building doubtless what hopes she could upon the fact that soon after her marriage, Charles, at her request, had sent a secret envoy to Rome, with her letter to the Pope, wherein she had solemnly averred that neither the desire of crowns or sceptres had induced her to become Queen of England, but her wish of serving the Catholic religion With an almost superhuman effort she determined to bear with all, even with the presence of Castlemaine. The Queen, it was said, is a most good lady, and takes all with the greatest meekness. The Court failed to understand such meekness. Clarendon says: This total abandoning her own greatness, made all men conclude that it was a hard matter to know her Faint praise, if not open contempt, and comparisons between the personal attractions of the pure and gentle Queen and the flashing characteristics of the disreputable women encompassing the throne are scattered about the pages of contemporary writers; yet one who gloried in describing these women admits, The Queen was a woman of sense, and used all her endeavours to please the King by that kind, obliging behaviour which her affection made natural to her. She was particularly attentive in promoting every sort of pleasure and amusement, especially such as she could be present at herself. Catharine filled her place with stately dignity as the first lady in the land, and in social life we find that she was fond of music and dancing, also of archery. The Royal Society of Archers in London still possesses a large silver shield which she presented, and she is said to have been the first tea-drinking Queen of Great Britain. Her enemies and all who desired to see the son of Lucy Walters comfortably settled on a solid Protestant throne tried hard to make her barrenness a pretext for a divorce, but to his credit Charles firmly rejected all their machinations. She was very fond of the amusement of going about incognita. On one occasion when she was indulging in this frolic her chairman left her and she entered the first hackney coach or cart she could find, and thus returned to Whitehall. The Duke of Buckingham resolved to make the most of this indiscretion by representing it as a scandalous escapade. He proposed to the King to steal her Majesty away, to send her to a plantation where she would be taken care of, but would never be heard of more, so it should be given out that she had deserted; and upon that it would fall in with some principles to carry an Act for a divorce grounded upon the pretence of a wilful desertion. The King was horrified, even his principles did not fall in with the Duke's plans and he said it was a wicked thing to make a poor lady miserable, only because she was his wife, and had no children by him, which was no fault of hers. Another device was to discover that she had a religious vocation, and to send her off to a convent. The worst plot that was ever framed for this innocent woman's destruction was that of Titus Oates in 1678. This most infamous scoundrel, who succeeded by that unfailing device in Protestant England, a No Popery panic, in procuring for many guileless victims the martyr's crown, had the portentous impudence to aver that he had once heard, behind a door ajar, the Queen declare that she would consent to murder her husband. This accusation, which might have brought Catharine to the scaffold, was actually received by the Commons, who voted for her removal, when again the King came to the rescue of his faithful wife.

Matters were proceeding in the usual way at the Court of Whitehall on Sunday, February 1, 1685. Many were playing for heavy stakes at basset, the King was in full dalliance with a bevy of mistresses, the Queen was not present. It was described as a scene of all forgetfulness of God. In six days after, writes an historian, all was in the dust.

At twelve o'clock on Friday, February 6, 1685, Charles II. passed away. And when Catharine of Braganza said "De profundis" for his immortal soul, was it not followed by a psalm of gratitude such as rarely man or woman has been privileged to utter? In the year 1705 Don Pedro was seized with dangerous illness, and Catharine, Dowager Queen of Great Britain, was choosen to be Queen Regent of Portugal. She died on the last day of 1705, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, in the palace of Bemposta, and was buried in the monastery of Belem, by the side of the Infante Theodosio, a brother who had died in early childhood.

AQUATIC SPORTS IN BOMBAY.

THE Royal Artillery Aquatic sports will be held in the Back Bay Swimming Bath on Thursday and Friday, 1st and 2nd June. The programme comprises 13 events, including Diving, Officers' Race (four lengths), Championship of Colaba (eight lengths), Pillow Fight, Mussack Race, and Water Polo. In the Pillow Fight, competitors will be armed with pillows and take their positions on a pole over the water. The object of competitors will then be to knock their opponents into the water with the pillow. In the Mussack Race competitors will be mounted on inflated mussacks and will have to negotiate one length of the bath without falling off. Both these competitions should be amusing.

AN UNDUTIFUL SON.

ON Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Pragjee Premji, a Hindu, aged about twenty-seven, with the theft of gold bangles valued at Rs. 211, the property of Premji Vishram his father living at Mandvi.

It appeared that on the morning of the 15th instant, the accused broke open a box which contained gold bangles and was flying in the complainant's room. These ornaments the accused pledged with two "Marwaries" realising on them Rs. 150. One Meghji Raghavji informed the complainant that his son had pledged the ornaments. This same man with a few others took the accused to a gambling place, where he lost almost the whole amount.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge, saying he believed his father's property to be equally his, and as he wanted money and had no key, he broke open the box and pledged the ornaments believing all the while that he was doing nothing wrong.

Evidence being led, the Magistrate convicted the accused. The complainant told his Worship that he did not wish to press the charge against the accused, who was the only supporter of the family. He brought the case before his worship to have the accused's bad companions punished, as they had made him spend the whole sum in gambling. He begged that the accused may be forgiven.

His Worship held that that was no reason why the accused should not be corrected. If he let him go this time, the accused would be tempted to commit further thefts. Had he not spent all the money in gambling, he would have thought otherwise of the case. However he sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MERCIFUL CHINESE LAWS.

THE following rescript appears in the "Peking Government Gazette:"—We received the report of Wu Ting-fang and Shen Chia-pen with regard to the revision of the laws of the Empire to meet the requirements of the present age. As a matter of fact, death by decapitation was the severest punishment permitted in the laws of the Imperial dynasty (before the conquest of China), but, when our ancestors entered this country the old laws of the preceding Ming dynasty were embodied into our own, in consequence of which such extreme sentences as death by Lingch'ih (slicing process) and the like was allowed in order to serve as a warning to the wicked and reckless. This sort of punishment is not a merciful one and is contrary to our desire in the dispensation of justice and mercy. In view of this, therefore, since our Ministers are engaged in the work of revising our laws we hereby command that only the sentence of decapitation shall be put on criminals guilty of the death penalty, and further command that from henceforth the sentences of Lingch'ih exposure of the head after decapitation, and beheading the corpse of a male factor, under sentence of decapitation when alive, shall be abolished for ever. As for those criminal who, under the old laws, are now awaiting death either by Lingch'ih or have been sentenced to decapitation with exposure of the head afterwards let them merely be summarily beheaded. Those who have been sentenced to summary decapitation shall have it changed to summary strangulation while criminals condemned to summary strangulation wait until the grand autumn assizes for final hearing. Persons under sentence of decapitation after the assizes shall be strangled after the grand autumn assizes, that is to say each sentence already given is according to this decree to be commuted one degree. A person more over, who has been found upon trial to be an accessory before the fact is to be punished but anyone not under this category is to be released. Furthermore the punishment of branding a criminal and such like is also to be abolished. The memorialists are also commanded to work diligently and carefully in the duty which has been given them to perform and to lose no time over it so that the revised laws may be speedily printed and published for the knowledge of the whole Empire.

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BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"THE TOREADOR."

THE Bandmann Company were seen at their best on Saturday night in the production of "The Toreador," a play which has only been seen in Bombay once or twice before. The original intention of Mr. Bandmann had been to give theatre-goers an opportunity of seeing "The New Barmaid," but as the latter musical comedy is not very attractive a wise choice was made in substituting the popular play as "The Toreador" for last week formances of the Company the success, but we have been attended with efforts of Saturday made previously. think they may look for appreciative audience and day night as crowning to be critical, had There was a large word to say against the these among the players all suited their not a dig rarely the case with a musical Company in impart spirit and liveliness parts each Judging from the grimy of copies followed each and every effort in production, they succeeded in creating an enthusiasm exceeding that shown on any previous night beautiful costumes and excellent staging of piece called forth high encomiums, and it is not an exaggeration to say that the Novelty Theatre stage has never looked more transformed. The music and songs of "The Toreador" are too well known to need description, so it will suffice to say that the Company in the rendering of the various musical parts did themselves more than justice. Although "The Toreador" is, of course, well known to the majority of Bombay theatre-goers, a few details of the plot will be interesting to those who have never seen it.

The opera opens in a flower shop in Biarritz, news arrives of a Carlist rising in Spain and Caravona, the Toreador is deputed to lead it. He is betrothed to to a rich English widow, but a Spanish lady friend of his has something to say in the matter. Miss Dora Selby, to escape a marriage arranged for her by her guardian, prevails upon her friend, Miss Nancy Staunton, to go into male attire and pass as her husband, Mr. Robinson. Whilst in this disguise she meets Sir Archie Slackett who had saved her life in an hotel fire in Dresden and finding he notes a strong resemblance she tells him she is her brother. Mr Pettifer, dealer in wild animals, has advertised for a "full, grown tiger". The advertisement is answered by Sammy Giggs "a London Tiger" who in an interview with Pettifer discovers that it is a real man-eating tiger, he wants to meet the Toreador in the bull-ring, he, Pettifer being his rival for the hand of the English widow. Teresa, Caravona's old love, has secured a passport made out to Senor and Senora Caravona and persuades Gigg to accompany her to Villejo in Spain. Act II opens in Villejo, where the town is en fete for the reception of Caravona, the famous Toreador, who is a native, but has not been there since childhood. Sammy Giggs, as Caravona, arrives and is met with great acclamation by the Governor and the populace, feted by the men, kissed by the women, everything points to his having a good time. All our friends at Biarritz have arrived at Villejo to see the Bull fight and Dora falls in love with the man, chosen by her guardian for a husband. Gigg begins to find things not quite as rosy as he thought, for he learns that, as Caravona, he has to fire the town, throw the bombs and lead the massacre, after fighting the wild bull. He is in most miserable condition—when the real Caravona arrives and saves the situation.

Mr. Sinclair Cotter in the roll of Sammy Giggs made the chief hit of the evening and his humour and witticisms kept the audience in continual roars of laughter. Unsustained by the efforts of this clever comedian the performance would have fallen a bit flat. Miss Corlass made an ideal Nancy Staunton and her spirited acting and charming rendering of the songs that fell to her lot received unstinted applause. This charming little actress has made herself a great favourite with the Bombay public and is a first class artiste. Miss Blanche Forsythe made another great hit in the role of Dora Selby, rendering with telling effect the striking passages in her part. Both Miss Corlass and Miss Forsythe were responsible in a great measure for the success of the performance, and the former's masquerade in male attire when she passes off as Mr. Robinson evoked great applause. Scarcely less effective were the successes scored by Miss Elba as Teresa and Miss Morra as Susan. Both are talented artistes and threw the greatest spirit into their parts. Neither must mention be omitted of Miss Karkeek's excellent rendering of the part of Miss Mahon Hoppings, a part which enabled her to be seen to very great advantage. The male roles were without exception well rendered. We have already referred to the success which attended in Sinclair Cotter's impersonation of Sammy Giggs and next in merit was Mr. Rouert's rendering of the part of Augustus Trail which brought out all that actor's best qualities. Mr. Mark Lester was cast for the part of Samuel Pettifer and made the most of it, but we hardly think the part was suited to him. Mr. O'Connor in the title role achieved a fair modicum of success and the same may be said of Mr. Munroe, Mr. Percival and Mr. Fox who filled the roles of the Governor of Vallejo, Sir Archie Slackett and the Bandmaster respectively The minor parts were all well rendered and the chorus particularly good. The play lasted till a late hour, but the interest was maintained throughout.

WARMING PANS AND WEDDING BELLS.

MR. J. R. Weinman made his order yesterday on a plaint by a young lady, says a Colombo paper, named Miss Roda de Silva, of Kollupitiya who sued a Mr. R. M. Appuahgho, of Flower Road, for R400 damages for breach of promise to marry her. The only documentary proof of the promise was a notice of marriage signed by the defendant at the marriage Registrar's office. The law makes a written promise essential to such an action and Mr. Weinman holds that the statutory notice of marriage given to a Registrar does not amount to such a written promise of marriage. It would support other evidence of a promise. The Court would infer a promise from such a notice, but that promise must be in writing. His Honour thinks the order for a wedding ring would have the same evidentiary value as a notice. Neither is a promise to marry; both are evidences of it. A letter requiring a chop and tomato sauce for dinner, or a request to one's landlady not to trouble about the warming pan may contain evidence of a promise to marry but is not a promise" says the Judge with happy reminiscenses of Mrs. Bardwell and the immortal Pickwick As the law insists upon a written promise to marry, the Judge rejects the young lady's plaint in the case.

"If you wish for peace, prepare for war" is a maxim classical in every sense of the word. The Japanese have discovered another—"if you must have war, prepare for peace." According to the Pekin correspondent of the "Times" the progress made by the Islanders in Korea is as wonderful as any of their achievements. The twelve months' treatment to which the Hermit Kingdom has been subjected has produced results that put to shame the alleged effects of any advertised nostrum. Purged of corruption, rid of the fever of lawlessness, strengthened and nourished, Korea is already on the up grade. The railways, enormously extended and being pushed on as quickly as possible, have begun to pay; order has been restored, commerce is waking up, and Japanese settlements extend from Fusan to the Yalu. What was good—the Maritime Customs, for example—our allies have left untouched. What was evil is being swept away, and the conduct of troops and civilians from over the water is described as "exemplary." "Exemplary" the whole story is as an illustration in the science of pacific penetration. Japan is doing in Korea what England has done in Egypt, with many advantages in place of the obstacles once placed in our way. In this as in other matters, the West has evidently something to learn from the East. Meanwhile the Korean Ambassador in London committed suicide.

SIR FREDERICK LELY.

RETIREMENT ON PENSION.

Commissioner of

SIR FREDERICK LELY sent in his papers for the Central Provinces, the Indian Civil Service, pension, and retired severed from this Presidency Although he by years, we claim him as a Bombay for the last varied services rendered chiefly to man cannot be soon forgotten. Arriving in this entry in December 1869, he has done conscientious work for over thirty-five years in many fields of activity. Gujerat has been his home for many years, and the inhabitants of Gujerat will always remember him, as one who, having mastered their language, lost no opportunity to benefit them, either in his capacity as Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, as the City Survey and Enquiry Officer at Ahmedabad, as Administrator of the Sachin and Porebunder States, or as a member of the Commission to enquire into and report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, as Commissioner of the Northern Division, or as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council or of the Imperial Council. He mixed freely among the people, and held social reunions at his bungalow to be the better acquainted with their wants and their wishes, and assisted by his good-hearted wife, who supplemented his efforts in that direction, he won the regard and esteem of all, who knew the true benevolence of his heart.

Joining the Service in August 1869 and arriving in this country in December of the some year, Sir Frederick (then Mr. F. S. P.) Lely was placed under the Collector of Ahmedabad to learn the routine of revenue business. In May 1871, he acted as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Hyderabad, reverting at the end of the same year to his post of Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedadad. From August to October 1873, Mr. Lely performed the duties of the City Survey and Enquiry Officer at Ahmedabad. In April 1878, we find him at Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and in July of that year in the same capacity at Broach; where he continued till 1881, performing, in addition to his own, the duties of Talukdari Settlement Officer, Gujerat, and for a time of Collector and Magistrate.

In October 1881, Mr. Lely was transferred to Surat, and in addition to his own duties as Collector and Magistrate, was placed in charge of the Sachin State. After a two years' furlough to Europe, Mr. Lely, on his return to this country in March 1884, was sent back to Surat as Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Assistant Agent to the Governor in charge of the Sachin State. In September 1884, he officiated as Collector and Magistrate at Surat and Agent to the Governor. In June 1886, he was transferred to Kathiawar as Administrator of the Porebunder State, in which capacity he rendered very valuable service. With the exception of a few days' special duty at Poona in September 1888, Mr. Lely continued to work in Kathiawar till May 1889, as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, after which he had a furlough on medical certificate from October to December 1889. On his return from furlough in the latter month, he reverted to his post in Kathiawar as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue till May 1890, when we again find him at Surat, doing excellent service for several years as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar and Agent to the Governor. From December 1890 to April 1892, Mr. Lely was placed on special duty under the Government of India as a member of the Commission to enquire into and report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He then reverted to Surat as Collector and Magistrate, District Registrar, and Agent to the Governor, Mr. Lely distinguished himself as Special Magistrate appointed by Government to enquire into the License Tax Riots in Surat, and conducted the enquiry at Surat and Bulsar with great care. Popular feeling was much excited at the time, but Mr. Lely acted with promptitude and delicacy, and earned the good opinion of Government, and at the same time quieted popular discontent. He worked continuously for about a couple of months in the discharge of his special duty, and, although quite a young man at the time, was correct in the appreciation of the evidence called before him. The result was that the riots, which threatened to assume a serious turn, soon became a thing of the past, and public business was not disturbed. In May 1896, Mr Lely was appointed to act as Commissioner of the Northern Division and was confirmed in the post in February 1897. In April 1899, and again in July 1901, Mr. Lely was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and gave valuable assistance in its deliberations. He rose to the first grade of Commissioner in 1900. His famine services to the people of Gujerat were widely appreciated, and the were recognised in his appointment as a companion of the Star of India in January 1901. Mr. Lely's conscientious work as Commissioner of the Northern Division had received the acknowledgments of the authorities; and he was appointed by Lord Curzon to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. By the new year's honours' list, issued in January this year, Mr. Lely was made a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. It is stated that Sir Frederick and Lady Lely propose to stay in this country for a few weeks before going home.

POSSIBILITIES OF INVASION.

SEA AS AN AID TO ENGLAND'S ENEMIES.

"Is Not Invasion Possible?" asks Major-General Frank S. Russell, C.M.G., in the May number of the "Nineteenth Century." No one in his senses, he says could suggest that Great Britain would ever willingly go to war with Germany, or that such a conflict, were it unfortunately to occur, would not be a gigantic calamity for both nations. We must, however, not blind ourselves to facts; we must face the situation as it is, not as we would wish it to be. If we see a young lion becoming daily more and more powerful and daily more inclined to snap and growl at us, we must see that the fence which protects us from his unwelcome attentions is made absolutely secure.

The facts which we have to consider are that the German Navy is already most formidable out of all proportion to the requirements demanded for the protection of its commerce; that it is daily growing stronger; and that, if the present programme is adhered to, in eight years' time it will have a fighting force in the North Sea and Channel certainly equal if not superior to any fleet which, consistent with our other naval requirements we could possibly bring against it.

It has long been an axiom in all considerations of naval or military strategy that the offensive has an enormous advantage. It is also well known that a river is the worst possible guard and defence for any frontier. Behind its shelter forces may be concentrated at various points, and then the passage may be forced at the place selected before the defender has been able to define where his adversary has selected his line of attack. We believe that it has scarcely ever happened in military history that a river has proved an insuperable or even a very formidable obstacle to an invading army. The Sbaho and the other huge rivers of Manchuria have not prevented the advance of the Japanese any more than the Rhine or the Danube hindered the invasions of Napoleon.

To all intents and purposes the Channel and the North Sea take the place of rivers in the defence of the frontier of Great Britain. It is true they are broader, deeper and more difficult to cross, and cannot be bridged, unless we adopt the views of the Duke of Wellington, who regarded every line of communication from one port to another as a bridge, by which troops and material could be conveyed to our shores. These seas, however while presenting more difficulties than rivers as regards transit have undoubted advantages—large ships can escort a flotilla, heavy guns can cover its landing, and above all the actual points of attack can be changed at the last moment, according as information, conveyed by wireless telegraphy, may indicate as desirable.

It is stated that the Prince and Princess of Wales will stay at Delhi in the Circuit House which was occupied by the Viceroy and Lady Curzon during the Durbar. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor during their visit to Delhi, and there will be a big gathering of Punjab Chiefs at Delhi. The same details of the tour in India are still being worked out, and the final programme is scarcely likely to be settled for some little time.

THE WEATHER.

COMING MONSOON.

ANXIETY NOT REDUCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

Anxiety regarding coming monsoon is not reduced by the reports from Southern India, which appear to indicate the premature approach of rain-bearing currents. The following are extracts from the Official weather report for the past seven days: There have been marked advances of South-West winds, rainfall and disturbed weather over the Peninsula, south of the Bay and Burma during the week, and the week's rainfall has been average or above the average over these areas. At the close of the period, conditions were apparently unsettled over South and East of Bay, while South-Westerly winds and general rain were reported from Ceylon and Malabar.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 20.

General rain has fallen on Burma Coast and local rain in South-West Peninsula. A few scattered showers have fallen in Bengal The Deccan and Tavoy reports 2 1/2 aninches of rain; Mergui, Bassein, Mangalore, Cochin 1 inch; Darjeeling, Hyderabad, (Deccan) 1/2 inch: Small amounts of rain will probably increase. On Burma Coast showers likely interior Burma, East Bengal, South-West Peninsula and Deccan possibly local showers.

SIMLA, MAY 21.

The weather summary issued on 21st May is as follows:—

A storm has formed near the Andamans and is this morning lying off South Arakan Coast. Rain is general in Burma and local in North Bengal, the Deccan and South-West Peninsula Rangoon reports 4 inches; Moulmein 1 1-2; Tavoy, Bassein and Trivanandram 1; Thayetmyo, Darjeeling, Kodaikanal, and Cochin 1-2. The storm will probably cross the Arakan coast during day, and give more or less general rain in Burma. No rain of importance is likely elsewhere, though scattered showers are possible in Assam, Bengal and South Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
May				
18th.....	85°	73°	...	...
19th	85°	71°	..	...

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, THE 20th OF MAY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·693	N	13	103°	76·1	73	.....	8·95	— 3·38
Aden	29·702	E	7	86·3	76°	88	.....	3·53	— 0·10
Muscat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aden (17th)	29·754	Calm	7	90·2	83·6	86	.....	0·01	+ 2·79
Lahore	29·319	W	11	90·6	52·7	42	.....	1·88	— 0·08
Delhi	29·536	N	6	101·4	67·2	28	.....	3·50	— 0·71
Agra	29·67	NW	5	101·2	75°	33	.....	4·48	+ 0·53
Cawnpore.....	29·67	N	8	97°	75°	23	.....	4·18	+ 2·21
Allahabad	29·616	WNW	7	98·6	71·7	10	.....	4·31	+ 2·11
Bhopal	29·610	NNW	7	100·1	69·1	20	.....	3·54	+ 1·36
Jacobabad	29·665	NW	7	111·3	85·1	31	.....	2·14	+ 0·72
Karachi	29·728	WNW	12	99·9	78·2	50	.....	3·31	+ 1·7
Jaypore	29·630	NNW	5	100·7	72·1	16	.....	2·71	+ 0·9
Ajmere	29·756	NE	7	100·9	71·0	19	.....	1·75	+ 0·0
Deesa	29·64	NE	10	111·6	81·0	14	.....	0·00	— 0·5
Ahmedabad	29·668	NE	3	113·3	85°	31	.....	0·00	— 0·5
Baroda	29·736	NW	10	104·5	76·0	39	.....	0·80	+ 0·20
Jamnagar	29·730	NW	15	96·1	70·4	50	.....	0·03	— 1·1
Porbandar	29·700	WNW	11	88·4	75·3	65	.....	0·01	.....
Rajkot	29·705	NNW	14	101·6	71·6	31	.....	0·00	— 0·57
Bhavnagar Para.	29·690	W	12	100·7	74·4	41	.....	0·25	0·
Veraval	29·705	WNW	12	88·4	76·5	74	.....	0·00	— 0·71
Okhamadi	29·686	NNE	8	100·0	76·2	60	.....	0·04	— 0·15
Indore	29·67	NE	6	102·0	70·0	35	.....	0·41	— 0·65
Sagor	29·6·9	ENE	5	107·4	67·1	16	.....	1·20	— 1·4
Jubbulpore	29·640	WSW	3	103·0	75·0	24	.....	1·49	— 1·44
Roshangabad	29·60	NE	1	111·6	82·2	33	.....	0·71	— 1·2
Khandwa.....	29·614	NW	5	113·2	85·1	21	.....	0·00	— 1·22
Raipur	29·624	W	5	96·8	81·4	29	.....	1·00	+ 1·68
Nagpur	29·600	S	6	110·4	82·0	34	.....	2·45	+ 2·23
Amraoti	29·5·0	WNW	6	110·4	84·0	34	.....	0·41	— 2·03
Akola	29·614	WSW	4	110·0	80°	30	.....	0·32	— 2·75
Surat	29·78	S	7	102·1	80·1	66	.....	0·43	+ 0·05
Malegaon	29·6·6	W	3	98·6	69·8	38	.....	0·04	— 1·24
Bombay	29·753	WSW	3	90·4	8 ·0	7	.....	0·08	— 1·6
Poona.....	29·600	W	9	100·0	75·3	70	.....	1·42	— 1·05
Ahmednagar.	29·698	NW	11	106·4	75·0	44	.....	0·01	— 2·26
Aurangabad..	29·765	WSW	4	10··	78·2	49	.....	0·05	.....
Sholapur	29·713	E	14	104·0	74·8	34	.....	0·40	— 2·10
Ratnagiri.....	29·740	N	11	9··0	76·9	75	.....	0·04	— 0·7
Rajapur.....	29·741	S	10	101·4	7 ·7	78	0·06	0·47	— 2·45
Belgaum	29·752	SSW	4	9··3	69·3	73	0·06	0·61	— 1·43
Mormugoa	29·738	SW	11	86·0	9··9	79	.....	1·56	— 1·3
Karwar.....	29·7·8	N	7	90·7	78··	74	.....	2·35	— 0·94
Mangalore	29·731	E	6	84·9	70·6	68	0·08	6·72	— 0·41
Calicut	29·7·8	SE	...	8··	77·8	81	0·6	7·51	— 7·2
Cocnin	29·747	ESE	M	88·3	75·0	90	0·76	9·30	— 12·64
Bangalore	29·728	SW	5	85·8	68·8	84	.....	6·37	— 1·18
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·680	Calm	4	101·4	78·2	60	0·20	4·99	+ 1·35
Masulipatam.	29·640	WSW	6	9··1	82·0	80	.....	8·91	+ 0·29
Bellary	29·689	NNW	9	10··0	73·2	75	.....	4·11	— 0·04
Cuddapah	29·639	W	G	07·3	83·6	6	.....	1·11	— 5·82
Madras	29·641	S	7	100·9	82·0	66	.....	7·21	— 14·67
Coimbatore.....	29·742	SE	7	100·2	75·1	75	.....	7·79	+ 5·98
Trichinopoly.	29·699	S	4	98·6	78·0	66	.....	6·08	— 7·03
Nagapatam....	29·671	SW	13	10··2	82·0	88	.....	20·76	— 13·05
Colombo	29·778	SW	16	87·0	76·0	81	0··0	30·40	— 19·16

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Allahabad, Poona, Aurangabad and Hyderabad (Deccan) and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is from ·05 to ·09 in defect of normal in Ceylon, Mysore, and Madras Presidency, and on the Malabar Coast and at Ahmednabad, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Khandwa, Malegaon Amraoti Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Jamnagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Negapatam and Colombo.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 6° to 9° in excess at Ahmednagar, Malegaon Indore, Akola, Khandwa, Deesa and Karachi, while the minimum is 7° to 10° in defect at Cawnpore, Jaipur and Mangalore. The highest temperature is the shade was 115° at Deesa and the lowest 09° at Belgaum and Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast mostly over the southern portion of the Peninsula.

Rain.—Rain nearly one inch fell at Mangalore and light to moderate showers at Bijapur Belgaum, Calicut Cochin Hyderabad (Deccan and Colombo.

Weather over the country to the south of latitude 22° is somewhat unsettled and will remain more or less cloudy. Light local showers are probable in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE British public does not discuss Art without provocation, but when it does begin, its energy, like the critics' unanimity, is wonderful. Of course, no sane man discusses the merits of a picture, but if it presents a puzzle, or if a puzzle can be made out of it, then comes the time for argumentative energy. We cannot say that the Hon. John Collier's contribution to the Academy, "The Cheat," presents any difficulty whatever. It seems quite plain which of the lady bridgeplayers has been cheating, and which has resolved that she will be no more cheated. But the lovers of a problem have succeeded in making a mystery of it, and the artist has entered into the fun of the game. Though he has reassured the searchers after knowledge as to which is the guilty party, he declines to explain how she has diddled her opponent. Mr. Collier is fortunate. His picture is dramatic enough, but it would never have struck the public eye so forcibly if this side issue had not been raised by friends of truth. We can all go to the Academy now with a pure conscience. Obviously we don't expect to see pictures there, but we really must decide for ourselves which lady was most like a cheat and how she has cheated.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also testimonials from Countess Harhurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

OPIUM IN THE ORIENT.

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

IT IS RECOMMENDED:—

(1) That opium and the traffic therein be made a strict government monopoly immediately;

(2) That three (3) years after that shall have been done no opium shall be imported, bought or introduced into these islands, except by the government and for medical purposes only; (The time necessary to enable one accustomed to the use of the drug to discontinue the habit has been estimated at from six months to twenty years. It has seemed necessary to the Committee to state a definite period after which the use of opium shall be prohibited because the force of any law or ordinance depends largely upon the exactness of the time at which it may be enforced. If a longer period than this were allowed, the time at which the habitue would begin to dispossess himself to the use of the drug would be postponed indefinitely. Three years would seem to be a period of sufficient length. At the expiration of this time the government will be in a position to determine what is wisest and best to be done.)

(3) That the use of opium shall be prohibited to all inhabitants of these islands, who are not males over twenty-one (21) years of age;

(4) That only those males over twenty-one (21) years of age who have licences to use opium shall be permitted to use the drug;

(5) That licences shall be issued to males over twenty-one (21) years of age by the government only when it is shown by sufficient evidence that said males are habitual users of opium and would be injured by being compelled to discontinue its use suddenly.

(It is also to be noted that no distinction has been made among the various nationalities which reside in these Islands, as it is believed that the interests of equity and justice are thus best subserved.)

(6) That no person who is known to be an habitual user of opium shall be authorised to exercise the franchise or hold office under the government of the Philippine Islands;

(7) That in case a native of these islands (not a Chinese) violate any of the laws, regulations or rules against the use of opium he (or she) shall be punished for the first and second offences by fine and imprisonment, or by both and for the third offence by being deprived of his (or her) right to exercise the franchise or hold office under the government of the Philippine Islands;

(8) That in case a Chinese or other non-native violates any of the laws, regulations, or rules against the use of opium, he shall be punished for the first and second offences by fine or imprisonment, or by both, and for the third offence by deportation from these islands, said deportation to last for at least five (5) years.

(9) That the pupils in the public schools of the Philippine Islands shall be taught the evil and debasing results of the opium habit and that a primer of hygiene containing this information (and such other as the Honourable the Secretary of Public Instruction, may deem fit) be prepared and used as a text-book in said schools;

(That part of the primer containing the information relative to the use of opium might be translated into Chinese and distributed among the Chinese or published in the Chinese newspapers.)

(10) That all persons, who are opium habitues and desire to be cured of the opium habit be admitted into hospitals, where they may be treated for the same; and that when such hospitals are under the control of the government a fee shall not be charged in the case of indigent persons who voluntarily enter the hospital for the purpose of receiving treatment for the opium habit; provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any person from entering any hospital refuge, or other institution, not under the control of the government, which he may choose;

(11) That as the Committee is of the opinion that public places for the smoking of opium (fumateries) exercise a pernicious influence on the public no fumateries be allowed in the Philippine Islands;

(12) That the written statement of the licencee and of two trustworthy persons, one of whom shall when practicable be a regular licenced physician shall be considered sufficient evidence on which to grant a licence; and

(13) That the cultivation of the poppy for the purpose of producing opium shall be made illegal in the Philippine Islands.

If these findings and recommendations should be approved it would seem advisable that opium already prepared for smoking purposes where a demand for it, should be purchased and imported as the establishment of the plant necessary to prepare the cooked opium (chando) is costly and would be an unprofitable investment for the government provided that prohibition should go into effect after three (3) years.

THE PLAN OUTLINED IS BRIEFLY AS FOLLOWS:—

(1) Immediately a government monopoly to become.

(2) Prohibition except for medicinal purposes after (3) years.

(3) Only licencees, who shall be males and over twenty-one (21) years of age shall be allowed to use opium until prohibition goes into effect.

(4) All vendors or dispensers of opium except for medical purposes shall be salaried officials of the government.

(5) Every effort shall be made (a) to deter the young from contracting the habit by pointing out its evil effects and by legislation (b) to aid in curing for and curing those who manifest a desire to give up the habit and (c) to punish and if necessary to remove from the islands incorrigible offenders.

IN WORKING OUT THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND:

(1) A head-office or depot in Manila where opium may be supplied to licenced consumers in Manilla and sub-offices (entrepots) in such places as the Commission may select.

(2) These entrepots will supply the licenced consumers in their vicinities.

(3) A system of entry, registration, and book-keeping should be devised to keep accurate account of the quantity of opium sold each licensed habitue so that it may be detected in case he is buying for others or increasing his own dosage. In that case the quantity sold should be diminished.

(4) The licence should be licensed to buy at one depot or entrepot only and should be required to show the vendor his licence a copy of which together with a photograph of said licencee should be furnished to the said vendor.

The Committee desires again to call attention to the fact that its work has been much hindered by circumstances over which it had no control,—by the difficulty of securing sufficient clerical assistance by the shortness of the time given within which to prepare the report, and by the fact that each member of the Committee was obliged to attend to rather important matters at the time the report was preparing.

If the efforts views, conclusions and recommendations of the Committee may in even a small degree serve to open a discussion of legislation concerning opium they will not be in vain. It is expected that they will encounter opposition and disapprobation; but they are at least honest.

LADIES AT BRIDGE.

Scene, the Jameskhana, Mhow. W. X. Y. and Z. have just cut for partners, and sat down at the table.

Mrs. W. (to her partner Mrs. X.) "I play strong and weak, which do you do?"

Mrs. X.: "Oh! I have always been taught to play from strength. My husband who is considered one of the best players in the Bamboo Club, says you should always lead from strength. Your husband does not play, I believe."

Mrs. W.: I don't mean that, of course. I mean what do you discard from?

Mrs. X: How can I tell you when I haven't even even seen my hand? I naturally discard all the rubbish I can.

Mrs. W.: But how shall I ever know what to lead you if you don't give me some hint?

Mrs. X: My husband says to hint to your partner in any way, what to do is most unfair.

Mrs. W.: Oh! You don't understand what I mean. It is the game and every one does it.

Mrs X.: I understand perfectly thank you. I wish to play absolutely fairly. It is I believe, your deal.

The cards are cut and dealt.

Mrs. X: I'll go spades. Really I do hold the most wrenched hands.

Mrs. W: It was my declaration.

Mrs. X: Then I think it is most lucky I spoke, for I have absolutely nothing.

Mrs Y: I think Mrs. Z., we will have a new deal.

Mrs. Z.: Certainly not. I double spades.

Mrs. W.: I redouble.

The hand is played. Mrs. W. makes five tricks.

Mrs. X: Now you see why I was pleased at having made a mistake and declared instead of you

Mrs. W: I could have made the grand slam in no trumps, I think.

Mrs. X. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. We made the game on my declaration.

Mrs. Y. deals and goes no trumps Mrs. X. doubles and leads three aces in succession.

Mrs. Y. and her partner make the remainder of the tricks.

Mrs. X. I am afraid I can't stay any longer. My husband and I are dining out. (She leaves). —Oku in the Rangoon Gazette.

No reference is made in the reports from Kabul and Kandahar of the earthquake of the 4th April being felt in those towns. The Dane Mission, however, felt a slight shock in their camp west of Jallalabad.

SHANGHAI NANKING RAILWAY.

FIRST SOD TURNED.

The official sod-cutting ceremony in connection with the Shanghai-Nanking railway line, which should have taken place last June but was postponed because of the illness of H.E. Sheng Kungpoo, took place on April 26.

At 11 a.m. a company of about seventy to eighty persons assembled at the Shanghai Station where a guard of honour of the newly-enrolled members of the railway police a force which has been formed by Mr. Shen Tun-ho was drawn up on the platform. The guard presented a very smart appearance. The company proceeded by special train down the railway in the S-ochow direction to a spot on the side of the new railway where a mat-shed had been erected. Those present included: His Excellency Sheng Kung-poa Director-General of the Imperial Chinese Railways Lord Li Assistant Director-General, Messrs. H. E. R. Hunter, Manager Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, H. Keswick, Special Representative of the British and Chinese Corporation Limited, Weng Chen-sun Chief Cashier of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Hsu Shao-chung, Assistant Director of the Land Purchasing Office and the Paoshan Magistrate. The Board of Commissioners of the Shanghai Nanking Railway was represented by Messrs. David Landale (Chairman) A. H. Collinson, M. Inst. C. E., (Engineer-in-chief) Chen Ching Shen Tau-ho and ... Morriss, (Secretary). There were also present Messrs. E. J. Dunstan Locomotive Superintendent, W. G. Eves, Executive Engineer, F. C. Moule, Storekeeper etc.

The proceedings were opened by the Engineer-in-Chief, who addressed the company as follows:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen—You have been kind enough to come here to-day in very bad weather (at rather short notice I am afraid) to witness in the East an old Western-world ceremony the formal turning of the first sod of a railway which his Excellency Sheng Kung-pao Director General of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration kindly consented to perform on the 17th day of the 5th moon of last Chinese Year (corresponding to the 30th June 1904, of the Western calendar) but which, owing to the very regrettable and lengthy illness until to-day, which I believe is the first occasion his Excellency has left his house since his illness, and I am sure you will all unite with me in congratulating him on his recovery and return to active office.

Although construction work has been in active progress for some months, the ceremony which his Excellency is about to perform may be regarded as the official commencement of the construction for the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration of a system of railways by the British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, a British Company whose interests are so ably represented locally by their joint agents Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and, in particular of the railway forming part of their system from Shanghai to Nanking which I firmly believe will become one of the most important and profitable railways in China if not in the world.

Everything must have a beginning, and trifling though the actual ceremony which you are about to witness may appear I can assure you we engineers regard its performance with very great respect and reverence, because no matter how many delays and postponements have prefaced its accomplishment, once done it remains to us as a matter of honour, of fact in fact, that the Work must continuously proceed to fulfilment, to completion, and there will be no further delays or postponements. You are all of you familiar with the history of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the conception of which was, I believe, due to the pioneer railway engineer of China the late Gabriel James Morrison M. Inst. E. whose recent death we all greatly deplore and no one more so than myself; the construction of this railway had been, I know, his life ambition.

I have not been long enough resident in China to venture opinions on its past history but this I will say: to day will mark an epoch in the future history of China, of Shanghai Nanking Soochow the the capital of the province of Kiangsu, and of the whole Valley of the Yang tze.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer, but will now ask Mr Henry Keswick, the special representative of the British and Chinese Corporation Limited, to initiate his Excellency into the mysteries of the ceremony and to present him with the spade necessary for its accomplishment.

Mr. Keswick in a few well chosen words then handed a spade to his Excellency who dug the sod and tipped it into the new bank.

His Excellency returned his thanks to Mr Keswick for the kind words he had used in a brief speech. He hoped that Mr. Keswick would cable to the Corporation in London as the officer that he had performed the formal ceremony, that he wished the railway every good wish and hoped that it would work mutually for the benefit of both Chinese and foreigners.

The company then returned to the station, where refreshments were served and a few congratulatory speeches delivered. Mr. Henry Keswick proposed the health of the railway, and his Excellency Sheng also made a few remarks. Mr. Hunter Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank proposed the health of his Excellency the Director General which was heartily drunk by the assembled company. The proceedings terminated at 11-45 a.m.

AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF GORKY.

THE French Society of "Les Amis du peuple Russe et des Peuples annexes" is circulating and obtaining signatures to the following appeal: To all free peoples—The great writer Maxim Gorky is about to appear in a secret session of especially app

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

PROFESSOR W. ESCHWEILER of the Technical Hoch Schule at Hanover and Dr. H. C. Wolterock of London and New York, have devoted years of research to seeking for a commercially practicable method of fixing in a form suitable for assimilation by the roots of plants the nitrogen in the atmosphere. They have now succeeded in manufacturing sulphate of ammonia on a commercial scale at a cost of less than half its present market price. This substance is the most important of artificial fertilisers, and practically all that is obtained is employed for this purpose, especially for wheat and other kinds of grain, and for the sugar beet which is so extensively grown on the Continent. Hitherto practically all the sulphate of ammonia on the market has been obtained as a bye-product of gas-making, but the supply from this source, though increasing in amount, is quite inadequate to meet the demand, with the result that, in spite of an annually increasing output, there has been a continuous increase in the market price of sulphate of ammonia of late years. Guano and nitrate of soda are the substitutes which are most used, but all known important guano deposits are now practically exhausted, and the Chili saltpetre deposits, the source of the nitrate of soda on the market, are rapidly approaching exhaustion; so the question of the supply of nitrogenous fertiliser in the immediate future has become one of pressing importance.

The new process as now developed, consists essentially in passing a current of air mixed with steam over a mass of peat maintained in a state of slow combustion. As a result ammonia is formed by the chemical combination of hydrogen obtained from the steam with part of the nitrogen originally present in the peat and part of the nitrogen contained in the air passing over it. The current of mixed gases is then passed through sulphuric acid to form sulphate of ammonia. Over five tons of ammonia sulphate are obtained for every hundred tons of peat treated. A good many previous attempts have been made to utilise peat in making sulphate of ammonia, but in the case of the most successful the amount of sulphate obtained was less than one-part by weight for every hundred parts of peat, and this was too small to pay expenses. Extensive works, costing some £30,000, are being erected at Carnlough in the north of Ireland, by a company working the patents under licence, and are so near completion that they are expected to begin supplying the market early in the autumn.

Professor Tuffier of the Beaujon Hospital, Paris has tried successfully a new method of localising bullets by the radioscope (Rontgen rays) which has been devised by Dr. Potrier de Chison. A Wimshurst machine and a Crookes tube supply the rays.

The position of a point in space can be fixed by two straight lines intersecting at a right angle if their length is known and this principle is applied by taking four radiographs representing the points of entry and exit from the body of the normal rays, passing by the projectile in two different altitudes of the subject. These points of entry and exit are determined by the diaphragmiris of Beclore. Professor Tuffier has in this manner localised. Projectiles in the most profound internal organs and extracted them.

The Majorama telephone tried successfully between Paris and Rome is of a novel kind. The vibrations of the voice regulate the flow of sulphuric acid in a capillary tube and the acid entering another tube in which water flows, acidulates it more or less, thereby altering its resistance to an electric current in accordance with the vibrations of the sound. The current of course, enters a wire and actuates a receiving telephone at the far end. The variations of current are stronger than with the microphone and the apparatus has even spoken from London to Berlin in passing through Paris. It is not, however yet perfected for practical use.

The Hon C. A. Parsons, of steam turbine fame, is credited with the invention of a kind of loud-speaking phonograph or gramophone called the auxetophone which can be heard three miles. It consists of a trumpet into which compressed air is pumped through a valve not unlike a mouth organ or a comb and slots. The valve produces the sound and apparently regulates it. Col. Gouraud, American agent for Edison's phonographs in this country, and Commander-in-Chief to Jacques I brought one of the machine of this order called a gouraphone or gouraudophone, or some such name, which was to shout words up to ten miles, but we have not heard of it lately. Has it gone with the Colonel to entrap the lions and proclaim the Emperor in the desert of Sahara

Experiments of M. Laveran shown that the sleeping sickness can be cured, especially if not far advanced by a mixed treatment with arsenious acid and trypanroth.

MM. Bordas and Touplain have applied centrifugal force to the analysis of cocoas and chocolates. To estimate all their elements the force is applied first with either to test this fatty matter and secondly with water which dissolves the sugar. Finally a microscope is used to examine the residues.

The above experimenters also describe a new method of rapidly analysing milk. Drop by drop ten cubic centimetres of milk are put into a glass tube holding a solution composed of alcohol at 65 degrees acidified by acetic acid. After letting it rest some moments it is centrifugated or submitted to centrifugal force, and decanted. The precipitate is washed in alcohol. The milk is again centrifugated and decanted. Fehling's test for lactose is then applied. Butter is extracted from the precipitate of the preceding operation in two tests, one with alcohol, the other with ether centrifugating each time Caseine in fine powder remains in the centrifugator. The method suppresses the ordinary filtrations, and the long drying of the cassine in the ordinary analyses. Full details were given to the Academy of Sciences, Paris.

An alarm for telling the presence of illuminating gas or fire damp in the atmosphere was recently brought before the Academy of Sciences, Paris. It is really a balance of precision, which weighs the air, under tes against an equal quantity of normal air.

A Danish inventor has brought out a fire alarm sensitive to a wave of heat. A "U" tube contains mercury, and above it ether, which the wave vaporises, thereby forcing down the column of mercury, and closing an electric ball circuit.

The radium, or rather pitchblende, mines of Joachimsthal in the Erzgebirge, Hungary, are situated in a volcanic country where dykes of basalt, nepheline and teucite are mingled with metalliferous, especially silver and bismuth, veins. The vertical seams of pitchblende are in Tertiary Micaschist beds with quartz veins. Pitchblende is an oxide of uranium but includes a variety of rare and common metals. At Joachimsthal it is associated with phosphorus under the form of uranite, and also with vanadium in carnotite. Apparently hot springs have caused the crystallisation of very complex minerals in the beds, for the pitchblende is also accompanied by pyrites chalcopyrites and other sulphates.

The dry cold of the winter in Manitoba, according to Professor Bullet, of Winnipeg is attended by manifestations of electricity. By sliding the feet on the carpet one can electrify the body so that a finger yields a spark and ignites a gas jet. This effect, however, can be produced in many parts of America. One writer says that after electrifying his hand, he attracted to it the filament of an incandescent lamp.

We recently cited a report in the "Electrical World" and Engineer, New York, to the effect that Marconi's new station at Glace Bay, N. S. for transatlantic wireless messages has concentric air wires and on reflection it seems to us that he may intend to try the system of Professor Artom, in which circularly or elliptically polarised electric waves take the place of the ordinary kind. At any rate we believe Professor Attom speaks of circular air wires in his first patent. The system has been already tried with success in Italy, and it is found that the signals do not spread over such a large area as the ordinary sort; in fact, they can be directed better.

The Canadian Government expects to send an eclipse party to a point on the Labrador coast about one hundred miles north of the Strait of Belleisle, to observe the eclipse next August. The Lick Observatory, U. S. will also send a party to Labrador as well as others to Spain and Egypt. Most of the eclipse parties will go to Spain.

MR. Louis P. Casella writes to say that the rain-drop registering apparatus of the "Meteorologische Zeitschrift," mentioned by us, is not quite new, the late Mr. Symons, F. R. S., the well-known English meteorologist having asked him to make such an electrical apparatus some years ago, and tried experiments with it, but was too busy to complete the instrument.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restort in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 29, Farringdon Road, London, England.

LORD KITCHENER IN INDIA.

BY J. M. MACLEAN, EX-M.P. FOR CARDIFF.

THE rumoured resignation of Lord Kitchener may probably be regarded as merely an intelligent anticipation of what is likely to happen. The interference of the military member of Council with the execution of the plans arranged by the Commander-in-Chief for the re-organisation of the Indian army is not a new thing. This friction has always existed, and attempts to give the civilian element in the State the control over the military element are certain to be renewed so long as the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief are both strong men, and so long as the desire for power is one of the strongest passion of human nature. When Lord Kitchener was sent to India, the chief feeling excited by the appointment was a curiosity to know how long it would be possible for him to get on with Lord Curzon. When Lord Dalhousie ruled India one of his chief difficulties was to prevent Sir Charles Napier, the Commander-in-Chief, from getting his own headstrong way and at last he summarily ended the controversy by forcing Sir Charles to resign. I cannot remember at this moment any general commanding the force in India who ever had a free hand except Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the campaign that was ended at Assaye and Argaum, and it was in this campaign that Sir Arthur acquired the proficiency in matters of transport and organisation on which he afterwards turned to such excellent account in the Peninsular War. But Sir Arthur Wellesley had the good fortune to be the brother of the Governor-General of India.

RED-TAPE OBSTRUCTION.

Of one thing we may rest assured, that the British public is not in a mood to let Lord Kitchener be hampered by people in office, whose knowledge of military affairs is by no means remarkable. It is no secret that Lord Kitchener is not a favourite in what are called military circles, where his very success is grudged against him, but he has won the respect and confidence of the English people, to whom he is the type of the still strong man in a blatant land. He is still no doubt affectionately remembered in Cardiff, where his frank and pleasant bearing at the time when he came to receive the freedom of the town made a most agreeable impression, it should be borne in mind that when he conferred the conquest of the Soudan Lord Kitchener was quite untrammelled, and it was his controlling authority in the departments of transport and railway communication that ensured the triumphant success of the campaign. Similarly in South Africa, his position as Chief of the Staff to Lord Roberts, and afterwards as General in command enabled him to re-organise without interference all the impediments of the army, and, if he had not been allowed this free hand, Heaven knows when the war would have been completed. Lord Kitchener went to India therefore with laurels won in fields in which he had been a dictator and it is not at all surprising that he chafed against the restrictions imposed upon him by the authorities in India who are associated with the Commander-in-Chief. It was certainly not the intention of the British public that Lord Kitchener should be swathed in red tape and never allowed to have his own way; many people held, on the contrary, that it would be a good thing to be were called home and given carte blanche to reorganise our own War Office. We are not told precisely what has happened; indeed, we are seldom told anything now, but there will be a heavy reckoning for somebody to pay if Lord Kitchener throws up his command, because, having received orders to reconstruct the Anglo-Indian Army, he is not suffered to do the work in his own way.

THE MAIN QUESTION.

But the flattering opinion entertained of Lord Kitchener's capacity should not be allowed to obscure the main question—What is the meaning of this costly military reorganisation in India? We only know that the Indian taxpayer has been required to find ten millions sterling in order to defray the charges of 20,000 or 30,000 additional white troops which it suits our convenience to dump down upon India in order to save ourselves, the cost of keeping the men ourselves. It is alleged that the forces in India must be strengthened in order to defend the Indian frontier which is threatened by the advance of the Russian railway systems as far as the northern frontier of Afghanistan. Why an advance, which has been going on for 20 years, and which Lord Salisbury viewed with equanimity should have suddenly become a menace to the security of India is more than I can understand. Apparently the discovery has been made by the Imperial Council, a body unknown to the Constitution, which is presided over by the Prime Minister, and is composed of a miscellaneous gathering of members who have little in common beyond a determination to flatter the belief of Mr. Balfour that he is a heaven-born military genius. But why should India be called upon to pay the whole cost of insuring herself against the Russian approaches? It is English, not Indian, interests that are endangered. Again, the expenditure of an enormous amount of money would be saved if, instead of quarrelling with Russia we seized the opportunity of her near neighbourhood to clasp hands with her and to construct a real overland railway across Asia to Calcutta. What is gained by this perpetual wrangling? Do we suppose that we can crush Russia, or expel her from Central Asia?

IDEAS OF AGGRESSION.

The answer to the question is supplied by the consideration that military society has become all-powerful of late years both in this country and in India, and that ideas of aggression are cherished in high quarters which are really such stuff as dreams are made of. We may give the Government credit for having made a stand for common sense in the case of Tibet but the overruling of the terms which Sir F. Younghusband conceded to the Tibetans has given a great shock to the forward school in India. In the many and admirable books devoted to Lhasa, which have given us every kind of information about Tibet except why we quarrelled with that country the home Government is vigorously denounced for its ineptitude in not following the lead of that far-seeing statesman Lord Curzon. Yet over and over again in reading, for instance, the book on Lhasa of Mr. Percival Landon, so well written and prettily illustrated, one is tempted to ask the question what were our troops doing in such a desolate and unprofitable country, Mr. Landon lets drop as if by accident, a reference to the sameness of desert marches across the top of the world, and no amount of fine writing can conceal the fact that Tibet is a country which we should never have invaded. It is admitted that we have nothing definite to go upon with regard to the Russian designs at Lhasa. There may have been a flirtation but nothing more serious and if the Russians seriously contemplated the acquisition of Tibet nothing could have better suited our purpose than that our rival should have embarked in such an adventure. We could wish for nothing more favourable to the defenders of India than that a Russian army should plunge headlong into these mountains of the moon.

A JUDICIOUS POLICY.

We have escaped from Tibet at no heavy sacrifice of men or money. But it is evident, from the news telegraphed to us day after day that the military set at Simla will not be happy till they have made trouble in Afghanistan, of which none of us may see the issue. One of those Indian newspapers whose independence has been sapped by the Government of India alarms us with stories about the dreadful state of things beyond the Indian border. A quarter of a million of Russian troops, we are assured, are encamped within striking distance of Herat, and the notion that the Afghans are capable of defending themselves is absurd: their army is a mere rabble. All these wild rumours should be treated with contempt. No one in India knows anything about the strength of the Russian troops in Central Asia and the contempt expressed for the Afghan troops is only the reflex of the angry feeling excited by the refusal of the Ameer to invite English officers to drill his army. This sort of talk is just what we are accustomed to hear from the swaggering warriors of the military clubs in London and it would be an act of insanity for the Indian Government to accept it as a basis for action. Lord Curzon, in a liberal figure of speech called all the outlying countries beyond the Indian border the bastions of India but the real bastions of India are the Indian Ocean the Persian Gulf and that valley of the Nile the possession of which is essential to the security of the communications with India. How many millions do we not already spend in guarding these bastions? We had a lesson last year about the futility of far-reaching ambitions when we threw away three millions of money in trying to hunt down the Mullah in Somaliland, who has just quietly concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the Italian Government. But, not content with showing restlessness and rapacity on our own borders, we are invited by politicians whose words happily do not now count for much, to league ourselves with Japan to obtain the control of Asia. Let us, says Mr. Chamb rlain enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. Well, words of warning already come to us from Japan as to what may be the ultimate designs of that country and what Europe has to fear from them. We have had a foretaste of what may be in store for us in the wily attempts of the Japanese Press to use English influence to compel France to send the Russian admiral away from Cochin China. It would be prudent, however, for us to maintain a judicious isolation till Russia is decisively beaten both at sea and on land. We shall then have better means of judging what Japan really means, and whether her triumph is likely to be of advantage to the authority now enjoyed by Europeans in the East.—"South Wales Daily News."

GOLF.

MR. A. C. M. CROOME writes in a home contemporary:—

Things went very wrong with Oxford at Sunningdale the week the mail left, and that although the weather conditions suited their style of play. Their big hitters drive the ball high in the air, and there was no wind to carry it into the heather with which the course is fringed; also the greens were on the slow side and perfectly true so that the Cambridge men reaped less than their just advantage from their marked superiority at the run-up shot. As a spectacle the match was disappointing at any rate in the morning. Many of the player seemed to be impressed by the importance of the occasion and failed to produce their usual game. This statement is largely based on hearsay evidence for I followed the two captains in the morning, seeing no one else play, and on the fact that no good scores were recorded before lunch, even with the aid of "reporter's fours." Journalists are very charitable, and when a man goes on the green in three and is not required by his opponent to play the one off two or more they take their bill and set him down four. The match between Messrs. Hoffman and Graham was intensely interesting. Both of them were playing rather badly; in fact, either of them in his best form could have played the better half of the two but Graham made each shot the most critical pair. Graham after he had got rid of his first hole, and put in a beautiful putt for a four at the second, where his rival had been twice in the rough and had laid his fourth dead with a niblick, had the better of the luck, and made fewer bad mistakes until he was three up at the thirteenth. He got a half of the fourteenth by a timely stimie and at the next three holes, Mr. Hoffman made three extraordinary recoveries from missed tee shots, and won them in one under par figures. He played the last hole perfectly and lost by one at lunch time. In the afternoon he played very fine golf and the match was soon over.

I left them at the fourth hole, and watched the match between Mr. Martin Smith and Mr. Rathbone. Mr. Rathbone had played the best golf of the lot in the morning, and had taken four holes off his opponent who has been unable to get a practice round before the match. In the morning they started with an extraordinary first hole. Mr. Rathbone with two colossal drives, reached the green, which has two holes on it, the first and the seventeenth. Mr. Martin Smith was over the hazard in three, but so wide that the pin was not removed before he played the two more. He aimed at the wrong hole, but put in a long putt for a five. Mr. Rathbone, whose putting is a strong point in his game, took four on the green; no doubt he was disconcerted. However his big driving and accurate putting gave him a lead on the first round. But after lunch Mr. Martin Smith showed himself the most capable golfer engaged in the match. He had a 75 without any luck to help him; all his shots were played in first-class form, and Mr. Rathbone though he played with determination, and picked up a hole or a half wherever he had the chance, found his lead of four turned into a deficit of three. Another interesting match was played by Mr. Gordon and Mr. Allen. Mr. Gordon was three down in the morning, but won six holes in the afternoon. I have seen it stated that his long driving from the tee gave him his advantage. He may have had the better of the long game in the morning, but in the afternoon he took a dislike to his driver, and after the fourth hole used his cleek for his tee-shots; it was his putting that got him home. Certainly the match was a great success, in spite of the deeply-regretted absence, through illness, of Mr. Harry Colt. Lord Stanley, the present Captain of the Sunning dale Club was also unable to watch the play but got down in time to preside at dinner and make a match for the afternoon of medal day with his predecessor, Mr. Hemley Clarke. It is to be hoped that a General Election will not occur to prevent the contest from coming off.

On the day after the Varsity match, the London Press Golfing Society held a competition at Sunningdale. They played against Rogey, and as the tees were still back and a considerable wind was blowing, most of the competitors were unwilling to disclose the results of their labours. I use the word "labours" advisedly, because it seems to me to be sad waste of time to spend a whole day playing 36 holes against Bogey. It used to be argued that Bogey play combined something of match play with a medal round but as a fact it bears no sort of resemblance to match play owing to the absence of a personal antagonist except in so far as it enables a man to pick up his ball at one hole and so on to the next tee without entirely destroying his chance of ultimate victory. No doubt this feature causes into appeal to those who always spoil their best medal rounds by one or two bad holes; but it seems to me doubtful whether the in-and-out player ought to be encouraged. If his methods enable him to win Bogey prizes he may claim to be taken into foursomes to the great discomfort of his partner, whereas he is only fit for fourball matches.

There was some fine golf played at Sandwich in the Easter meeting of the St. George's Club. There are some on whom the mantle of the late Lieutenant F. G. Tait has fallen. They do not, as yet, hit the ball quite so well but they are more positive than he was that Sandwich course affords a poor test of golf. It may be easy on a good day, but given a wind as strong as blew on the Saturday before Easter and on Easter Monday, there are many shots which only a good player will frame to with confidence. The scores returned by Mr. Cecil Hutchison and Mr. Herbert Fowler represent therefore very fine play. The difficulties which they had to surmount may be judged by the fact that most of the field played short of the bunker at the fifth hole, and that when Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Fowler went out to play off their tie the latter hit a shot at each of the first two holes slightly amiss, and his ball was carried by the wind into such difficulties that he retired inconsinently. One notable feature of the reports of the Easter meetings has been the absence of the Hon. O. Scott's name from the list of prizewinners; probably he was not playing anywhere. Perhaps he will turn out for the Spring medal at St. Andrews on when Mr Charles Hutchings is expected to make a welcome reappearance. He and his accustomed partner, Mr J. L. Low, are quite likely to upset the calculation of the younger and more slashing players, especially if the wind is high and the greens keen.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade, ...	4	4	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	10	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	17	15	29
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	5	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	23	22	58
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	11	6	12
G Mahim and Worli.....	11	16	35
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	87	79	191
Same date last year	27	23	95

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	0

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri.....	11	21	43
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	19	17	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatt, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	7	8	13
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	15	10	34
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	7	5	14
G Mahim and Worli	23	20	27
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	18
Total.....	83	93	185
Total plague deaths to date...	291,251	246,008	
Same date last year	23	23	96

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
4	4

GREAT STORM IN CHINA.

THE three cities of Wu-Han, says the "China Herald" (April 28); have just been visited by one of the most terrible storms that have been known here for many years. The glass had fallen steadily for two days, and on the afternoon of the 18th, this Son of the Ocean, a mile wide at this point, began to be rough, the storm gradually increasing its strength during the night and the next morning, and reaching its height during the afternoon of the 19th. The greatest excitement existed along the river banks, the boatmen who owned smaller craft pulled their boats out of danger on to the landing slips but many medium-sized crafts were abandoned by their owners some were dashed to pieces against the Hanyang Bund while others, mixed among pieces of wreckage floated hopelessly down stream. The lorcha anchorage is situated off Hanyang between the East Gate and the Iron Works, and about fifteen lorchas lay quietly at anchor when the storm commenced, and it was amongst these perhaps that the greatest danger existed. We watched them tossing about and slowly drifting with their anchors dragging. Only one stayed fast. Now an awful crash as one collides with another, smashing its own bowsprit to splinters and springing a leak in the other. The men work frantically at the pumps, however, and manage to keep the ship afloat. Now a splash, and another, as the main masts of four of the vessels, are blown through and fall over into the water. Most of the ships hoist a little sail and with great difficulty and danger gain a safer anchorage as the south end of Wuchang. One lorcha, however is not so fortunate for it is evident that she has sustained serious damage. Her main mast and hatchways were carried away and the huge waves washed into the hold at every list. The unfortunate vessel drifted until she came opposite to the Iron Works when she turned right over on her side till the two remaining masts touched the water and the sank. Fifteen out of the sixteen men on board succeeded in getting away in boats but one the ship's carpenter was drowned. The wrecked vessel had on board a valuable, cargo consisting of coal, timber, and rice valued at Tls 10,000.

A walk down the Hanyang Bund this morning after the storm had abated, showed that much havoc had been wrought. Huge rafts of timber belonging to many owners had been broken up and various pieces hopelessly mixed together lay heaped up near the Iron Works, where the projecting point of the Tortoise Hill and the Company's hulk safely moored, prevented them floating further down river. The drifting pieces of timber worked considerable havoc to the various landing steps of the bund in Hanyang much of the masonry is washed away, and the wall is so weakened in some places that considerable damage is likely to result before the summer is over.

FAMOUS JOCKEY'S CAREER.

D. MAHER sketches his career as a jockey since he came to England in 1900, and discusses race-riding generally in the 'Badminton Magazine.' He thinks the course at Newmarket the best in the world. "You see, the great thing is you can ride your own race there do just when you like. When there are bends, as there are at most places, you often have to race for the turn just when you would like to be taking a steadier, perhaps or galloping quietly along without any very particular hurry. You know what you must take your place, and so you have to go for it, and, it may be upset your race. At Newmarket you can take your time, go on, wait, anything that you consider best. Yes, no doubt you require a pretty good head, and must know how fast you are going. The Cesarewitch course is puzzling till you are used to it; you are apt not to realise when you turn round by the Ditch into the straight, that it is such a very long way to the winning-post. It is a treat to ride at Newmarket."

Anybody should absorb the boy who desires to become a jockey, and one of the secrets of success in the saddle is to study the horse that is to be ridden, and adopt the style to the animal. "Some horses, must be driven, others won't stand it, and it is always good thing to be gentle with young ones. A young horse is like a baby wants gentle handling and is easily frightened. A lot of horses hate racing, and the reason of this most often and most likely is that they have been knocked about."

"One of the worst faults of the bad jockey is that he will drive a willing horse. That's wicked. A horse can't do more than he can, and it's absurd and cruel to ask him. Of course nothing spoils a horse's temper like that. You must put in work at a finish sometimes, but the longer you can sit still the better. It stands to reason doesn't it? If you have anything on your own shoulder and it is firmly fixed you can run with it much better than if it is wobbling about. If a jockey shifts his position in his saddle, the horse is likely to change his leg and every time he changes his leg he loses ground. As for when to make your effort that comes to you in a race. On a non-stayer you naturally keep the effort back as long as you can; on a horse that you know stays well you can take more liberties. And a jockey must be fond of it—most of them are fond of riding and that is why they go hunting in the winter.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 8th May 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 6th May 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,34,611	9,23,518	3,096	11,60,255
I M R do ...	51,783	1,06,894	448	1,58,125
Total.....	2,86,394	10,29,442	3,544	13,19,380
Actuals for corresponding week ending 7th May 1904—				
G I P R system...	2,76,796	7,93,187	8,513	10,77,496
I M R do ..	77,269	1,68,721	1,122	2,47,113
Total.....	3,49,06	9,60 909	9,635	13,19,609
Increase or { G I P R	-42,1-5	+1,36,361	-5,417	+ 88,760
Decrease... { I M R...	-20 486	-67,832	- 674	-88,988

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 13th May, 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06.....	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 13th May 1905 by Council Bills.....	£1,797,768
	By Gold ..	Nil.
3	Balance to be remitted from 14th May 1905 to 31st March 1906.....	£14,702,232

THE demonstrations of welcome which greeted the King in Paris formed a remarkable indication of the present happy condition of the relations between two great countries. The French Press echoes the welcome, which, it is agreed, is addressed both to his Majesty personally and to the nation over which he rules. Nor, in estimating its relation to the development of the "entente cordiale," must the dual element of the greeting be forgotten. It is to King Edward personally that the amity and goodwill now reigning between us and the French nation are largely to be ascribed. His tact and personal guidance have been the mainspring of the movement towards a better and closer understanding and the mingling of French and British cheers on his arrival in Paris, bears a significance which will be appreciated on both sides of the Channel.

POSITIVELY we are growing more sober, and there is more to be hoped from the present methods of temperance reform than from their predecessors. Argument on moral grounds, admirable in theory, lacked something of practical persuasion. But now that commerce has taken the question up and recognised what may be called the cash value of soberness, the temperance reformers are powerfully reinforced. The last example of the new zeal comes from across the Atlantic, where the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has recently issued rules for its employees, placing "out of bounds" saloons, or any other resorts where liquor is sold or gambling permitted. This is the sort of "argumentum ad hominem" which can be easily understood. And whatever the motive, the captains of industry will benefit not only their business, but humanity, by a campaign founded in common-sense and ethics.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Rose and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and to greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot 29, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ... sail to-day for Orwell, 2445 tons, Captain W Frame, will ...

THE B I S Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lalpoora, 2121 tons, Captain A ... arrived in harbour ... cargo of coal.

THE steamer Akbar, ... from Calcutta, 10 May with a ... sailed on Saturday for Mau... 160 deck passengers.

THE steamer Strathnevis, 2303 ... with a general cargo, and arrived in harbour on Saturday from ... She sailed for Java the same day.

THE steamer Firozi, 2015 tons, Captain ... arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jed... ballast and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Karbela, 1468 tons, Capt. ... Ramage, R N R, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, via ... eni with a general cargo and 66 deck passengers.

THE steamer Housatonic, 2552 tons, Captain J B Henry, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Batoum, 26th April, with a cargo of 4392 tons, petroleum in bulk.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator, 2441 tons, Captain F Mosca, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, 3rd May, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Wensleydale, 2503 tons, Captain J G Sharp, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt and Mrs Sharp, Mr and Mrs Gundey, Mrs and Miss B Costabile, Messrs Barlow, Merich, Birgess, Croft, and Creighton, Mrs Tobras, Mrs Sharples, Mrs and Master Sharling and Mr R Steurer.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 913 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Sharer, Commander Howard, Mr Sadasana, Mr Stopper and two others, Mr Ebrahim, Mr Friend, Mr Jenkyns, Mr Jameson, Dr Stanyon, Mr Braddon and 280 deck.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator Captain F Mosca, from Trieste on Saturday morning:—Revd D Andrea Kalapuru, Revd P Corbinamo, Revd M Coocikumel, Sergt and Mrs C Hope and 4 children, Sergt and Mrs J H Ruxton, Sergt G Holme, Revd Fr Egidis, Mr C A Norman, Surgeon D W Ross, Captain and Mrs Stuart Prince, Mr Nanabhoy Cawasji and Mr Jamsetji Dadabhoy Siganporia, wife and daughter.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Investigator, Comdr H M Meming...Surveyi Steamer
H M S Redoreast...Lt-Comdr H G C ...Somerville.....Cruiser
H M S Spaine.....Comdr Bowman .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie .....R I M
R I M S Comos ...Lieut Comdr A Hamilton .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes	.....	.....	M M & Co
Eden (bque).....	414	Soutton.....	.....	.....	Tae Captain
Baron Ionerdale...	2140	Crokul.....	.....	.....	W & A & Co
Alavia	2974	Pigot	.....	.....	E Tajbhoy
Suraaa	2400	Englind	.....	.....	M Mackenzie & Co
Hashomi...	2179	Molony	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
Tientsin.....	2555	Goldsmith	.....	.....	P & O Co
Fogate	2307	Chesatre	.....	.....	W & A Graham & Co
Sima.....	3545	Summers.....	China.....	.....	20-6 P & O Co
Dunrobin.....	3319	Ranson.....	.....	.....	W & A Graham & Co
Lord Kelvin...	2188	Beckerley.....	.....	.....	W & A Graham & Co
Pasha.....	3839	Leftwich.....	.....	.....	T Morrison & Co
Uganda.....	3498	Gun Cunningham	.....	.....	M M & Co
Zinnia	2339	Clarke	.....	.....	R A Wills
Aros Castle.....	3-79	Day	.....	.....	M M & Co
Arcadia.....	3513	Cuoitt	.....	.....	P & O Co
Firozi.....	2005	Watson.....	.....	.....	B & P S N Co
Imperator.....	2441	Mosca.....	.....	.....	A L o N Co
Housatonic	2552	Henry.....	.....	.....	

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Mackenzie..	1921	William...	Japan...	24-5	E Tajbhoy
B	Clan Chattan.....	2300	Weir	.....	.....	F Muir & Co
C&K	Ka Bachelor...	4111	Pimm...	Mejillon.....		1-6 T M & Co
D&E	Diego Luarez...	2177	LeMond ...	Dunkirk...	1-6	K N & Co
K	Turkestan...	2898	Paton.....	Karachi...	23-5	K Latham & Co
N	Orwell.....	2446	Frame.....	Rouc 23-5...		T Morrison & Co
O	General....	1481	Pens...	Zanzibar.....		22-5 A Strandes
Q	Frome.....	2229	Field.....	Marseilles.....		27-5 K Nixon & Co
P, D, M, D, D,						
Itaura	3363	Nielson ...	Not fixed.....			M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Urquhart...	3737	McPharson...	Lpool ...	27-5 F M & Co
2	Horsley.....	2140	Northfull	Sharpness ...	22-5 Rail Bros
3	Springwell.....	1943	Woodrin	Antwerp...	31-5 M M & Co
5	Hyades...	2080	Fisher.....	Paninlac...	27.5 W & A G & Co
9	Director...	3168	Bickersaff...	Genoa...	25-5 K Nixon & Co
10	K1 Warburg...	3604	Schuld...	Kobi...	23-5 Glade & Co
12	Arabia.....	4167	Loagh.....	London.....	27-5 P & O Co
14	Kapurthala...	721	Nielson...	K'ori...	21-5 M Mackenzie & Co
16	Heathcaig...	2783	Courtsney N...	Gibraltar ...	23-5 K N & Co
V, D, H. W,					
Linga.....		913	Rickford.....	Bussreh ...	26-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Housatonic s	Henry	Batoum, Apr 26
20	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, May 3
	Frauenfels s.....	Buchanan ...	Karachi, May 17
	Firozi s.....	Watson.....	Jelah, May 9
	Linga s	Rickford .....

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal Serges

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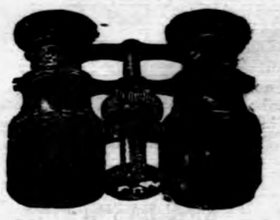

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